

bulletin





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The Defense of Freedom

Address by the President¹

THIS is a very special occasion. Here in Washington tonight, in Philadelphia, and throughout our whole country, we are celebrating an anniversary of great importance. On this day, 175 years ago, the representatives of the American people declared the independence of the United States.

Our forefathers in Philadelphia not only established a new nation—they established a nation based on a new idea. They said that all men were created equal. They based the whole idea of government on this God-given equality of men. They said that the people had the right to govern themselves. They said the purpose of government was to protect the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

These were sensational proposals. In 1776, a nation based on such new and radical ideas did not appear to have much chance of success. In those days, power centered in Europe. Monarchy was the prevailing form of government. The divine right of kings was still widely accepted.

The new Nation was small, remote, poor, and, in 1776, apparently friendless. Europe did not for a moment believe this new kind of government would work, and, to tell the truth, fully a third of our own people did not believe it either. We can hardly imagine the courage and the faith it took to issue the Declaration of Independence in those circumstances.

Today, we can see that the members of the Continental Congress were right. Less than 2 centuries later, the Nation born that day, instead of being small, stretches across a whole continent.

Instead of being poor, the United States is wealthier than any other nation in the world. Instead of being friendless, we have strong and steadfast allies.

The Cost of Freedom

The transformation during these 175 years seems to be complete; but it is not. Some things have not changed at all since 1776.

For one thing, freedom is still expensive. It still costs money. It still costs blood. It still calls for courage and endurance, not only in soldiers but in every man and woman who is free and is determined to remain free. Freedom must be fought for today, just as our fathers had to fight for freedom when the Nation was born.

For another thing, the ideas on which our Government is founded—the ideas of equality, of God-given rights, of self-government—are still revolutionary. Since 1776, they have spread around the world. In France in 1789, in Latin America in the early 1800's, in many parts of Europe in the mid-nineteenth century, these ideas produced new governments and new nations. Now, in the twentieth century, these ideas have stirred the peoples in many countries of the Middle East and Asia to create free governments, dedicated to the welfare of the people. The ideas of the American Revolution are still on the march.

The United Nations and Freedom

There is another way in which our situation today is much like that of the Americans of 1776. Now, once more, we are engaged in launching a

¹ Made at Washington, D.C. on July 4 and released to the press on the same date. Also printed as Department of State publication 4288.

new idea—one that has been talked about for centuries but never successfully put into effect. In those earlier days, we were launching a new kind of national government. This time we are creating a new kind of international organization. We have joined in setting up the United Nations to prevent war and to safeguard peace and freedom.

We believe in the United Nations. We believe it is based on the right ideas, as our own country is. We believe it can grow to be strong and accomplish its high purposes.

But the United Nations faces stern, determined opposition. This is an old story. The Declaration of Independence was also met by determined opposition. A spokesman for the British King called the Declaration "absurd," "visionary," and "subversive." The ideas of freedom and equality and self-government were fiercely opposed in every country by the vested interests and the reactionaries. Today, the idea of an international organization to keep the peace is being attacked and undermined and fought by reactionary forces everywhere—and particularly by the forces of Soviet communism.

The United Nations will not succeed without a struggle, just as the Declaration of Independence did not succeed without a struggle. But the American people are not afraid. We have taken our stand beside other free men because we have known for 175 years that free men must stand together. We have joined in the defense of freedom without hesitation and without fear because we have known for 175 years that freedom must be defended.

This determined stand has cost us much in the past year. I do not intend to dwell upon the money cost on the Fourth of July, the day on which we dedicated "our fortunes" as well as "our lives and our sacred honor" to the cause of freedom. I am much more deeply concerned that our stand has cost the lives of brave men. I report it with sorrow, but with boundless pride in what they have done—for the men who have fallen in the service of the United States during the past year have died for the same cause as those who fell at Bunker Hill and Gettysburg, in the Argonne forest and on the Normandy beaches. They have died in order that "government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." They have died in order that other men might have peace.

Aim in Korea

On this day, sacred to those who established freedom in the United States, we should all pay tribute to the men who are fighting now to preserve our freedom. The troops under the command of General Ridgway, including not only our own but those of 16 other free nations, constitute, I believe, the most magnificent army on the face of the globe today. We are all familiar with the splendor of their heroic deeds.

I should like to say something to that army, something that I think is felt by free men in every country in the world: Men of the armed forces in Korea, you will go down in history as the first army to fight under the flag of a world organization in the defense of human freedom. You have fought well and without reproach. You have enslaved no free man, you have destroyed no free nation, you are guiltless of any country's blood. Victory may be in your hands, but you are winning a greater thing than military victory, for you are vindicating the idea of freedom under international law. This is an achievement that serves all mankind, for it has brought all men closer to their goal of peace.

It is an achievement that may well prove to be a turning point in world history.

Our aims in Korea are just as clear and just as simple as the things for which we fought in the American Revolution. We did not fight that war to drive the British out of the North American Continent. We did not fight it to destroy the military power of England, or to wipe out the British Empire. We fought it for the simple, limited aim of securing the right to be free, the right to govern ourselves. We fought it to secure respect for the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

It is much the same with Korea. We are not fighting there to conquer China or to destroy the Soviet Empire. We are fighting for a simple aim—as important to us today as the goal of independence was in 1776—the aim of securing the right of nations to be free and to live in peace.

The Charter of the United Nations says that its purpose is to "maintain international peace and security" and "to take effective collective measures . . . for the suppression of acts of aggression." We are fighting to uphold this purpose of the United Nations. That is what we have been doing in Korea. We have made it clear that those words mean what they say. We have taken

collective measures to suppress aggression, and we are suppressing it. We have shown the world that the United Nations Charter is not just a scrap of paper but something very real, and very powerful. To establish this is worth all the sacrifices and all the effort we have been making, because this is the way to peace.

Our constant aim in Korea has been peace, under the principles of the United Nations. Time and again, since the aggression started, we have proposed that the fighting be stopped and that peace be restored in accordance with those principles. Now, at last, the Communist leaders have offered to confer about an armistice. It may be that they have decided to give up their aggression in Korea. If that is true, the road to a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict is open.

But we cannot yet be sure that the Communist rulers have any such intention. It is still too early to say what they have in mind. I do not wish to speculate on the outcome of any meetings General Ridgway may have with the commanders on the other side. I hope these meetings will be successful. If they are not, it will be because the Communists do not really want peace. Meanwhile, let us keep our heads and be vigilant and ready for whatever may come.

We must remember that Korea is only part of a wider conflict. The attack on freedom is worldwide. And it is not simply an attack by fire and sword. It is an attack that uses all the weapons that a dictatorship can command: subversion, threats, violence, torture, imprisonment, lies, and deceit.

We cannot ignore the danger of military outbreaks in other parts of the world. The greatest threat to world peace, the tremendous armed power of the Soviet Union, will still remain, even if the Korean fighting stops. The threat of Soviet aggression still hangs heavy over many a country—including our own. We must continue, therefore, to build up our military forces at a rapid rate. And we must continue to help build up the defenses of other free nations.

Our Continued Effort Toward World Peace

Furthermore, we must continue the struggle to overcome the constant efforts of the Soviet rulers to dominate the world by lies and threats and subversion.

The Soviet rulers are trying to destroy the very

idea of freedom in every part of the world. They are trying to take from us the confidence and friendship of other nations. They hate us not because we are Americans but because we are free—because we are the greatest example of the power of freedom.

The Soviet rulers are engaged in a relentless effort, therefore, to persuade other nations that we do not, in fact, stand for freedom. They are trying to convince the people of Europe that we intend to exploit them. They are telling the people of Asia—who are for the most part ill informed about our purposes—that we mean to fasten new chains upon them. They are trying to make the rest of the world believe that we want to control them for our own profit—that the ideas of our Declaration of Independence are a sham and a fraud.

This shrewd, this unscrupulous, this evil propaganda attack we cannot overcome with military weapons. You cannot transfix a lie with a bayonet or blast deceit with machine-gun fire. The only weapons against such enemies are truth and fair dealing.

The way to meet this attack is to show that it is false—to live up to our ideals—to prove that we mean them.

The world looks to us. This country is living proof that personal liberty is consistent with strong and stable government. This country proves that men can be free. As a result, the freedom of the American citizen means a great deal more than his individual safety and happiness. It means that men everywhere can have the freedom they hope for.

Anyone who undertakes to abridge the right of any American to life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness commits three great wrongs. He wrongs the individual first, but in addition he wrongs his country and he betrays the hopes of mankind.

It is for this reason that persecution of minorities, which is wrong anywhere, is worse in America. It is for this reason that vilifying men because they express unpopular opinions is less to be tolerated here than in any other country. It is for this reason that holding men in bondage—personal, political, or economic—is a graver scandal here than elsewhere. It is for this reason that “to promote the general welfare” is more urgently required of the American Government than any other.

The United States and Freedom

We have made great strides in broadening freedom here at home. We have made real progress in eliminating oppression and injustice and in creating security and opportunities for all. I am proud of our record in doing these things.

Today, more than ever before, it is important that we continue to make progress in expanding our freedoms and improving the opportunities of our citizens. To do so is to strengthen the hopes and determination of free men everywhere.

Moreover, it is doubly important today that we set an example of sober and wise and consistent self-government. We face a long period of world tension and great international danger. We have the hard task of increasing production and controlling inflation in order to support the strong armed forces we must have for years to come.

One of our most difficult tasks, because it is new to our people, is that of organizing civil defense. Because we have been spared the rough schooling which the people of Europe have had, too many Americans are still skeptical and tardy.

All these tasks challenge the ability of free people to govern themselves with both reason and resolution. There are people who say our democratic form of government cannot do these things. They say we cannot stick to a hard, tough policy of self-denial and self-control long enough to win the struggle. They say we are no match for the steady, ruthless way the Soviet rulers seek their goals.

These people, and they are not all Communists by any means, say that we can't take it, over the long pull. They say we will either lose our heads and rush into a world war or that we will relax and give up our efforts to maintain peace. They say that the demagogues and the special interests will tear us apart from within. These people do not believe that free men and self-government can survive in the struggle against Communist dictatorship.

I think these prophets of doom are wrong. I think the whole history of our country proves they are wrong. I believe the last few months show

that we will not be stampeded into war or broken up by distrust and fear.

But we are going through a period that will test to the utmost our self-control, our patriotism, and our faith in our institutions. The very idea of self-government is being put to the test in the world today as it has never been tested before.

If we do not succeed in this country—if we do not succeed in building up our armed forces, in controlling inflation, and in strengthening our friends and allies—then the cause of self-government, the cause of human freedom, is lost. If we with all that we have in our favor do not succeed, no other free government can survive—anywhere in the world—and the whole great experiment that began in 1776 will be over and done with.

I believe we will succeed.

"Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land . . ."

The principles of the Declaration of Independence are the right principles. They are sound enough to guide us through this crisis as they have guided us through the crises of the past. Freedom can overcome tyranny in the twentieth century as surely as it overcame the tyrants of the eighteenth century.

There is a text inscribed on the Liberty Bell, the bell that rang out 175 years ago to announce the signing of the Declaration of Independence. When the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly ordered that bell for the Statehouse in Philadelphia, they directed that it should bear certain words, "well-shaped in large letters." You remember what those words were: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

We should write these words again today. We should write them in everything we do in this country—"well-shaped in large letters"—by every deed and act, so that the whole world can read them. We have written them in the deeds of our soldiers in Korea—for the men of Asia and all the world to see. Let us write them in all that we do, at home and abroad, to the end that men everywhere may read them and take hope and courage for the victory of freedom.

President Urges U.S.S.R. To Inform People of U.S. Friendship

[Released to the press by the White House July 7]

*The President today sent the following communication to His Excellency Nikolai Mikhailovich Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, transmitting S. Con. Res. 11:*¹

I have the honor of transmitting to you a resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States with a request that its contents be made known by your government to the people of the Soviet Union.

This resolution expresses the friendship and good will of the American people for all the peoples of the earth and it also reemphasizes the profound desire of the American Government to do everything in its power to bring about a just and lasting peace.

As Chief Executive of the United States, I give this resolution my sincere approval. I add to it a message of my own to the Soviet people in the earnest hope that these expressions may help form a better understanding of the aims and purposes of the United States.

The unhappy results of the last few years demonstrate that formal diplomatic negotiations among nations will be largely barren while barriers exist to the friendly exchange of ideas and information among peoples. The best hope for a peaceful world lies in the yearning for peace and brotherhood which lies deep in the heart of every human being. But peoples who are denied the normal means of communication will not be able to attain that mutual understanding which must form the basis for trust and friendship. We shall never be able to remove suspicion and fear as potential causes of war until communication is permitted to flow, free and open, across international boundaries.

The peoples of both our countries know from personal experience the horror and misery of war. They abhor the thought of future conflict which they know would be waged by means of the most hideous weapons in the history of mankind. As leaders of their respective governments, it is our sacred duty to pursue every honorable means which will bring to fruition their common longing for peace. Peace is safest in the hands of the people and we can best achieve the goal by doing all we can to place it there.

¹ The McMahon-Ribicoff resolution reaffirmed "the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union" and requested that the President call upon the Soviet Government "to acquaint the peoples of the Soviet Union with the contents of this resolution." See BULLETIN of Apr. 2, 1951, p. 556.

I believe that if we can acquaint the Soviet people with the peace aims of the American people and government, there will be no war.

I feel sure that you will wish to have carried to the Soviet people the text of this resolution adopted by the American Congress.

VOA To Broadcast Resolution on American Friendship

[Released to the press July 7]

The Voice of America will broadcast to the Soviet Union the McMahon-Ribicoff "Friendship Resolution" and the President's transmittal message to the Soviet Government twice each hour, 24 hours a day, for the next 3 days. This was announced today by the Department of State, which explained that these broadcasts would make known to the Soviet people that President Truman had asked the Soviet Government to disseminate this resolution of American friendship.

In addition to Russian, the Voice has been broadcasting in the languages of the Baltic States taken over by the Soviet Union: Lithuania, Latvia, and Esthonia. The Voice has also been broadcasting in Ukrainian and has recently inaugurated new programs to the U.S.S.R. in Georgian, Tatar, Azeri (Azerbaijani), Turkestani, and Armenian. All these languages will carry the "Friendship Resolution" as well as the President's message to the Kremlin.

A friendship resolution was introduced in both Houses of Congress early this year. The final version, which was approved by the House with the Senate concurring on June 26, requested the President to transmit the resolution to the Soviet Government.

President Sends Birthday Greetings to Paris

[Released to the press July 8]

The President today sent the following message to Mayor Pierre de Gaulle of Paris, France, on the occasion of the 2000th birthday of Paris:

To the City of Light on its 2000th birthday, I express the profound appreciation of free men for the contribution Paris has made throughout its long life to knowledge, to art, and to the virile defense of the heritage of the Christian world.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Constant Vigilance to Combat Threat of Aggression

*Statement by W. Averell Harriman
Special Assistant to the President*¹

I appreciate the opportunity to testify again before this Committee. I have a brief statement underlining the broader aspects of the Mutual Security Program which, in my opinion, make it a vital and integral part of our security policies.

I first want to reiterate what I have said to you before—that I still believe it is possible that another world war can be prevented—providing we give the essential inspiration and leadership to the free world, and that we act with wisdom and vigor, and above all, consistency of purpose.

As the threat of Communist imperialism has unfolded, our country has supported unprecedented policies and programs which have been successful in thwarting in many areas the Kremlin's aggressive designs. Your Committee has played a notable role in developing and carrying through these policies and programs.

I believe that we are now in the acute phases of the struggle. The effort that our country will be required to make, including our own rearmament program and the program for mutual security, will be very great particularly for the next 3 or 4 years. If we carry out these programs effectively and are successful in preventing a general war, we can look forward to a tapering off of our domestic military expenditures and a sharp reduction in our foreign assistance. The greatest part of our own effort and that of our allies will be to build the necessary military forces in being and trained reserves, and to produce equipment needed for both. When this build-up has been completed, the annual cost will be very much reduced. Thus, our intensive efforts in the next few years will be in fact a capital investment in security.

The Kremlin respects nothing but strength. I firmly believe that when we and our allies are strong enough we will find an entirely different

political situation in the world. Confidence will replace fear among the free countries. The Kremlin will find that it must adjust its policies, and the processes of disintegration may begin behind the Iron Curtain.

Maintaining all Security Programs

To arrive at this situation, however, will require our carrying out all of the security programs that we are now planning—the development of our own military strength, aid to help our friends and allies rearm, and an economic program for an expanding economy in the free world.

There would be only disaster if we attempted to "go it alone." Our associates can develop military forces exceeding our own in manpower, but these forces cannot be effectively equipped without our help. These nations have not the industrial capacity or the economic resources to produce in time all the weapons necessary for modern warfare. We must bear in mind that we produce industrially as much as the rest of the world put together, including the Soviet bloc. By a relatively small investment on our part to help arm other free countries, a vast addition to our own and to world security can be attained. To me, it is untenable that we should deny our own fighting men the benefit of well-equipped allies, should trouble come.

The Kremlin has at its command in Russia and its satellites only a small fraction of the industrial capacity of North America and Western Europe. It has been estimated that the gross national product of Russia and her European satellites totals less than 100 billion dollars. In spite of their pretensions for peace, the Kremlin rulers are forcing their enslaved populations to produce for military purposes at the expense of civilian needs in a manner utterly unthinkable in free countries. They are exploiting their European satellites by bring-

¹ Made before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on July 3 and released to the press by the White House on the same date.

ing down the standard of living of these unhappy peoples to that of Russia. They are increasing the military forces of these satellites and diverting output for Soviet use.

If they had succeeded, as I believe they thought they could, in taking over continental Western Europe through subversion during the economic chaos of the early postwar years, they would have more than doubled the industrial resources at their command. By applying the same system of exploitation to these countries, they could have developed military strength of staggering dimensions. We would, at best, have been forced into the total mobilization of a garrison state, and at worst, faced with an unmanageable situation.

These designs were thwarted by the Marshall Plan. And now, through the North Atlantic Treaty, we have vigorous allies who are working with us to develop and combine our mutual strength in a common effort to make the free world unassailable against external aggression as well as internal subversion.

Had it not been for the new rearmament effort, the Marshall Plan would have accomplished its purposes, in all but a few countries with special difficulties, within the 4 years as planned, and at a cost of several billion dollars less than originally estimated. Continued economic and technical assistance to Europe is now required on a much reduced basis to make possible the realization of its military potential, and at the same time, to sustain a sound economic base from which increased total production can be developed.

Expanding Production In Underdeveloped Areas

Military strength alone can not win this basically ideological struggle. The only solid foundation on which to build security is economic development—a free world expanding economy. Otherwise, we would be building on quicksand. An expanding economy is essential to bear the cost of adequate military forces for defense, and at the same time give hope to free men for a better life. The industrial countries can increase their production if adequate raw materials are available. We, in this country, know that shortages of raw materials now limit our total production. The same is true in Europe. We must work together to increase production of essential raw materials in the underdeveloped countries. This will have the double value of making it possible for the industrial countries to expand their economies, and at the same time improve conditions in the underdeveloped areas.

But it is not enough only to expand raw materials production in the underdeveloped areas. Their vast populations are engaged largely in agriculture. We must help them to increase their food production. I know you are familiar with

what has already been accomplished with our help in some of these countries. The underdeveloped countries need our technical assistance and capital under the broad concept of Point Four.

This country is the principal reservoir of capital in the world. It should be our policy to encourage as far as possible the flow of private capital to contribute to the needed developments. At some time, investments must also be made through the World Bank and the Export-Import Bank in those projects which are not appropriate for private financing, such as improved transportation, power, irrigation, drainage, and so forth. I hope that the Congress will approve the recommendation for the addition of one billion dollars to the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank.

The Mutual Security Program includes some grant funds for economic development and technical assistance. The increased earnings of the countries producing raw materials makes it possible for them to finance a considerable part of their development needs. However, there is real need for the grants that have been requested, to set in motion increased production and to help create conditions favorable to sound future international investment. It is planned that the administration of grants and of loans by the Export-Import Bank will be closely concerted to achieve the over-all objectives.

The reports by Gordon Gray and by the International Development Advisory Board under the chairmanship of Nelson Rockefeller have made a valuable contribution to our understanding of the problems of the underdeveloped countries and their interdependence with ourselves and the other industrial countries. These reports bring out clearly the dependence of our economy for its life and expansion on the development of other parts of the world.

We are almost wholly dependent on imports from overseas for such raw materials as manganese, tin, natural rubber, chrome, asbestos, cobalt, crucible graphite, industrial diamonds, hard fibers, and a number of other metals vital to military production. We also require very large imports of other basic metals, including copper, lead, zinc, tungsten and uranium, as well as other products such as vegetable fats and oils, and wool.

A part of this Mutual Security Program is directed towards expanding raw materials production abroad. The bulk of such expansion is privately financed, or promoted through Government loans and purchases for stockpiling or resale for military and other industrial production. Some of the development projects in this program, moreover, are for transportation and other purposes directly related to strategic materials development. In the underdeveloped areas generally, the program is designed to help create political and economic conditions making possible expanded raw materials production and assuring their continuing availability.

We cannot expect political stability under the conditions of misery that are so widespread. The false promises of communism have already made alarming inroads, and it is clearly essential that we help in showing that real improvement in economic conditions can only be obtained in a free society. This requires cooperative policies and actions on the part of all free countries.

A danger which overhangs us all is that of inflation. Like an infectious disease, it spreads from country to country. We must not only combat inflation at home but work with other countries to combat it on an international basis. Inflation has already caused great difficulties in the rearmament effort of Western Europe as well as in our own.

In Relaxation Lies Greatest Danger

Perhaps the greatest danger of all is the danger of relaxation. Already, with the hope of an armistice in Korea, there are those who are asking whether we cannot reduce our efforts. Relaxation can only lead to disaster. I believe that the United Nations action in Korea has been a crucial step in preventing another world war. The main purpose of our greatly enlarged rearmament program, however, was not to fight the Korean war—but to develop strength rapidly to prevent a world war, or to be prepared should it be forced upon us. If we were to relax now, the sacrifice of our men in Korea might have been made in vain.

I believe that the Kremlin considers the attack on Korea as a major blunder. They expected to attain an easy victory, demoralize the United Nations, and discredit American leadership. Not only has this plan failed, but the aggression in Korea has aroused our country and our allies to undertake greatly accelerated rearmament for defense. The Kremlin would like nothing better than to have us think that we can safely relax, while the Soviets continue to build their military strength.

The Kremlin is convinced that free society cannot organize itself for survival, and that free nations cannot remain united. The Kremlin always seeks to divide the free countries, and we must be ever on our guard. This is the moment when the United States must take the lead in going forward vigorously with all the security programs on which we have embarked. I earnestly believe that we are today facing a supreme test—whether we are prepared to make the present-day efforts to assure our security and the continuing growth and vigor of a free society.

U.N. MEMBERS DISCUSS KOREA

[Released to the press June 27]

Representatives of the 16 Members of the United Nations with forces in Korea met today for a

regular twice-a-week briefing on the military situation in Korea. The representatives also discussed briefly the statement of Jacob A. Malik of June 23 and various comments which have been made thereon. There was a consensus that the situation called for further clarification, and it was noted that steps are being taken to obtain such clarification.

The high purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, by which the Members of the United Nations are solemnly bound, oblige them to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace. It was in accordance with these purposes that United Nations forces have been and are committed in Korea.

The United Nations Charter also enjoins its Members to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered. The representatives expressed their view that their governments have always been and still are ready to take part in action designed to bring about a genuine and enduring peace in Korea.

President Recommends Termination of State of War With Germany

[Released to the press by the White House July 9]

The President has today sent the following letter to Alben W. Barkley, Vice President, and a similar letter to Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: The progress which has been made in the recovery of Europe and in the strengthening of democratic institutions there makes it appropriate at this time to end the status of Germany as an enemy country. Bit by bit in recent years we have carried out a policy, agreed upon with our allies, of building up a freely elected German government, and returning to the German people an increasing degree of control over their affairs. This policy has been most successful. As a legal matter, however, we are still in a state of war with Germany. It therefore becomes desirable, in pursuance of our policy, to bring this state of war to an end.

Six years ago, when the wartime allies achieved complete victory over Germany, the country was destitute and there was no effective German government. Allied control was the only way to manage the prostrate country. We went forward with a clearly stated policy which anticipated that after a period of Allied occupation and reconstruction we would be able, together with our allies, to conclude a treaty of peace with a newly-established

German government—a government truly representative of the German people, willing to assume its responsibilities as a member of the world community and anxious to work with its free neighbors in maintaining the peace and fostering the prosperity of Europe.

We have never deviated from this policy. Neither have our British and French allies. Unfortunately for all of us, however, and especially for the people of Germany, Soviet Russia has actively prevented the growth of a representative democratic government in a unified Germany, and has thus made impossible for the time being the arrangement of a final peace settlement. The Soviet effort has been, instead, to cut the eastern third of Germany away from the rest of the country and to develop it as a province of the new Soviet Empire.

As it became plain that we could not expect Soviet cooperation in rebuilding all of Germany as a self-respecting, democratic and peaceful nation, we were forced to change our approach. The ultimate fulfillment of our German policy had been delayed, but we were determined to do all we could to advance that policy in the part of Germany under our control. We were joined in our efforts by the British and French governments. Together with them, we gave the German people under our jurisdiction the chance to create their own government. Now, approximately two-thirds of the area of prewar Germany and three-fourths of the German people are free of Soviet control, within the present borders of the German Federal Republic. The Government of the Federal Republic rests on a democratic constitution worked out by representatives of the people themselves and approved by the Western Occupying Powers. Since its birth in September 1949, this German government has shown steadily increasing responsibility and readiness to take its place in the community of free nations and to do its share toward building peaceful and cooperative relationships with its neighbors of the West.

On their side, the occupying powers have shown faith in the German people and in the government of the Federal Republic by a continuing process of relaxing occupation controls on the one hand and increasing the scope of the Federal Republic government's responsibility on the other. This process has been accompanied by a changing attitude on both sides. The relationship of conqueror and conquered is being replaced by the relationship of equality which we expect to find among free men everywhere.

Last September, the governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States took another step in harmony with their developing policy when they joined in the following statement regarding continuation of a state of war with Germany:

In the spirit of the new relationship which they wish to establish with the Federal Republic, the three govern-

ments have decided, as soon as action can be taken in all three countries in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, to take the necessary steps in their domestic legislation to terminate the state of war with Germany.

This action will not affect the rights and status of the Three Powers in Germany, which rest upon other bases. It will, however, create a firmer foundation for the developing structure of peaceful and friendly relationships and will remove disabilities to which German nationals are subject. It is hoped that other nations will find it possible to take similar action in accordance with their own constitutional practices.

In this statement, our Government and the governments of the other Western Occupying Powers clearly recognized the desirability of bringing the existing technical state of war to a close, and pledged themselves to take action in collaboration with one another to that end. Since this declaration was issued, discussions have been held with the other friendly countries who are also in a technical state of war with Germany, and most of them have indicated their willingness to take similar action in the near future—thus lifting Germany from its present enemy status.

Ending the state of war with Germany will have many tangible benefits. Germans who wish to travel or do business here will receive the status accorded to nationals of other friendly governments. They will no longer be classed as enemies. While Germans have been permitted to have commercial relations with this country since the Presidential proclamation of December 31, 1946, declaring hostilities at an end, German citizens are still subject to certain disabilities, particularly with respect to suits in United States courts. General disabilities of this kind will be eliminated by the termination of the present state of war.

The termination of the state of war with Germany will not affect the status of the occupation. The rights of the occupying powers do not rest upon the existence of a state of war, as such, and will not be affected by its legal termination. The rights of the occupying powers result from the conquest of Germany, accompanied by the disintegration and disappearance of its former government, and the Allied assumption of supreme authority. We are not surrendering these rights by terminating the state of war. We do intend, however, in agreement with our allies, to grant the Federal Republic increasing authority over its own affairs, and eventually to see Germany restored as a fully sovereign nation.

Similarly, the termination of the state of war will not affect in any way the rights or privileges, such as the right to reparations, which the United States and its citizens have acquired with respect to Germany as a result of the war.

Furthermore, it is not intended that the termination of the state of war shall in any way change or alter the program, which Congress has authorized, of seizing, under the Trading With the Enemy Act, German property in this country on or before December 31, 1946, and using the pro-

ceeds to pay just and legitimate claims arising from the war in accordance with the War Claims Act of 1948. The vesting of German property under this program does not extend to property acquired since the resumption of trade with Germany on January 1, 1947, following the cessation of hostilities. It is limited to German property and rights located here before or during the period of hostilities.

Most of this German property has already been identified and vested. This government does not intend to embark on any new program in this field. However, some of the property already subject to vesting is believed to be cloaked or hidden and not yet discovered, and some is still under examination or subject to legal proceedings. Most of the property remaining unvested is involved in problems of conflicting jurisdiction between this and other governments, which are in the process of settlement by negotiation under authority of legislation which was enacted in September of last year.

Should the vesting power lapse immediately, this government would find it difficult to wind up this program in an orderly way, or to carry out its commitments for the equitable settlement of intergovernmental differences relating to enemy property.

Completion of the vesting of wartime enemy property, even after the conclusion of peace, is commonly accepted practice in connection with the settlement of claims between the nations which were at war. Our peace treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Italy all authorize the continued vesting and retention of such property.

In the absence of treaty provisions, however, there may be legal obstacles to the continued vesting of German property, after the termination of the state of war, unless there are changes in our existing statutes. According to the terms of the Trading With the Enemy Act, many of its powers expire at the "end of the war," a phrase which the Act defines to mean the date of proclaiming the exchange of ratifications of a treaty of peace, or an earlier date fixed by Presidential proclamation. There is some doubt that the vesting powers of the Trading With the Enemy Act can be exercised after the termination of the state of war, unless expressly provided for in new legislation.

This doubt should be eliminated, and it should be made clear that the Congress intends the vesting of German property for the purpose of paying war claims to continue.

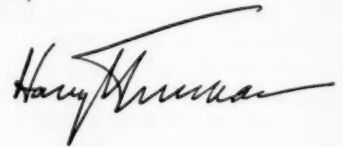
In these circumstances, I believe that the best method for terminating the state of war with Germany would be by the enactment of appropriate legislation in advance of the issuance of a Presidential proclamation.

Such action will give the German people a new demonstration of our desire to help bring them back to membership among the nations of the free world. It will represent another and logical step

on the road which leads toward the eventual restoration of German independence.

I will appreciate it if you will lay this matter before the Congress for its consideration. For the convenience of the Congress, I am attaching a draft of a joint resolution that would be appropriate to achieve these objectives.

Very sincerely yours,



[Enclosure]

DRAFT RESOLUTION

To terminate the state of war between the United States and the Government of Germany.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled, That the state of war declared to exist between the United States and the Government of Germany by the Joint Resolution of Congress approved December 11, 1941, shall be terminated and such termination shall take effect on such date as the President shall by proclamation designate:

Provided, however, that notwithstanding this resolution and such proclamation by the President, any property or interest which prior to January 1, 1947, was subject to vesting or seizure under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, or which has heretofore been vested or seized under that Act, including accruals to or proceeds of any such property or interest, shall continue to be subject to the provisions of that Act in the same manner and to the same extent as if this resolution had not been adopted and such proclamation had not been issued. Nothing herein and nothing in such proclamation shall alter the status, as it existed immediately prior hereto, under that Act, of Germany or of any person with respect to any such property or interest.

AP Correspondent's Trial Called Travesty of Justice

[Released to the press July 4]

The mock trial of the Associated Press representative at Prague, William N. Oatis, has now been brought to a conclusion. The sentencing is but an epilogue to this ludicrous travesty of justice in which the victim was required to speak his prefabricated "confession" as a part of a public spectacle exhibiting all the usual Communist trial techniques. This was prepared and rehearsed in advance under police auspices and by customary Communist police procedures when Oatis was held incommunicado for 70 days between his arrest and presentation in court.

The proceedings revealed the flimsiest kind of alleged "evidence," even more insubstantial than the Communists are accustomed to produce in trumped-up trials of this type. For example, the normal routine requests of the Associated Press for news reports, openly transmitted by wire, were

distorted into "espionage missions on orders from centers in New York and London."

Such an attempted hoax on the intelligence of world opinion will fool no one. While it had all the trappings of legal procedure, it was in fact a kangaroo court staged before the klieg lights of propaganda. Its purpose was purely intimidation and propaganda designed to strike at the United States press services and against the free press of the world.

The "confession" of "espionage" was in truth but the admission of an American reporter that, in the high traditions of his profession, he was attempting under the most unfavorable conditions to report a true picture of conditions and events in Czechoslovakia as he saw them.

The Czechoslovak regime has clearly demonstrated that it considers legitimate and normal news gathering and reporting as "espionage." As the prosecutor publicly stated, Oatis was held to be a particularly dangerous "espionage" agent because he insisted on obtaining accurate, correct, and verified information. To do this is "a crime," according to the concepts of the present Czechoslovak authorities, who find any press activity except the transmission of official propaganda to be "espionage." The Czechoslovak Government thus rejects completely the principle of freedom of information. It is presumed that the press of the free world will so view this turning back of the clock.

The proceedings of this especially arranged spectacle also included a number of groundless accusations against the American Ambassador and other members of the United States Embassy staff. These were invented as a part of the entire propaganda performance in attacking the United States.

This action comes as a climax in the treatment of American citizens in Czechoslovakia. It has accordingly been necessary to recognize that it is no longer safe for American citizens to go to that country and to prohibit private travel there until further notice.

If further evidence were needed, the arrest, the detention for months without access to friend, Embassy representative, or trusted legal counsel, the forced "confession" to fabricated charges, the shabby "conviction" of William N. Oatis shows that the present regime in Czechoslovakia fears truth, hates liberty, and knows no justice.

U. S. Asks Czechs To Free Planes

[Released to the press June 26]

Following is the text of a note sent on June 24 by the United States Ambassador at Prague, Ellis O. Briggs, to the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vilam Siroky:

I have the honor to refer to the Embassy's Note No. 651 of June 17¹ and Your Excellency's reply

¹ BULLETIN of July 2, 1951, p. 12.

of June 21 concerning the unintentional landing near Prague on June 8 of two United States jet planes, the pilots of which are still being detained by the Czechoslovak Government.

Your Excellency's reply takes the position that notwithstanding the unequivocal statements made by me during my conversation with you on June 15 and confirmed by the Embassy's note of June 17, the Czechoslovak authorities must examine "whether this really was a training mission and whether the Czechoslovak aerial border has truly been violated unintentionally." Your communication indicates that the investigation is still in progress, apparently seeking thereby to justify the continued detention of the two pilots.

My Government directs me strongly to reiterate the request made orally on June 15 and repeated in the Embassy's note of June 17 that the pilots in question be released without further delay. Your Excellency is reminded that these two young men have already been in the hands of the Czechoslovak authorities for 16 days, although all the information the pilots could possibly possess concerning their having become lost on a training flight and their landing in Czechoslovakia must have been communicated by them to the authorities during the first few hours, if not during the first few minutes after their emergency landing in this country on June 8.

Your Excellency is further reminded that although during our conversation on June 15 you declared the pilots are not prisoners, they have been and are still being held incommunicado, and efforts on the part of the Embassy to visit them and ascertain their personal welfare have been unavailing.

With respect to the statement in Your Excellency's note that the United States planes intentionally and systematically cross the Czechoslovak border, my Government declares that such charges are false and furthermore an unintentional crossing of the border by lost planes, as occurred on June 8, does not constitute, and would not be so considered by nations generally, "flagrant violation of the most fundamental principles of international law prohibiting any flights of military planes over the territory of another state without its express consent."

Furthermore, with reference to 116 alleged violations of Czechoslovak territory referred to in the enclosure to Your Excellency's note of June 21, it is remarked that no identification numbers and no description of any kind concerning the planes are given, and therefore it is difficult for a proper investigation to be made by the appropriate authorities. I may mention that the Embassy already brought to the Ministry's attention the importance of specific data to support alleged violations.

In view of the fact that it was not the intent of the flight to enter Czechoslovakia, the presence of

guns and ammunition therein was unintentional vis-à-vis Czechoslovakia as was the presence of the aircraft themselves. Loaded guns are frequently carried on United States military aircraft on operational training flights within the United States Zone as is common of air forces of all nations when planes are over territory within their jurisdiction. The key point in the matter after all is that the planes were lost and did not cross the Czechoslovak frontier by intention.

I must again remind the Ministry, as the Embassy did in Note No. 558, February 7, that no reply was received to the Embassy's Note No. 422, August 28, 1950, requesting that investigation be made of a number of violations of the United States Zone of Germany by Czechoslovak aircraft. The aircraft guilty of these violations were described in detail. Also, the requested assurances that suitable instructions be issued to Czechoslovak aviators to prevent such violations have not been received. Furthermore, the Embassy has been informed that such violations are continuing.

The United States Government does not admit the right of Czechoslovakia to continue to detain the two pilots of the jet planes landing here unintentionally on June 8, the immediate release of whom is again requested.

U.S. Condemns Ruthless Measures In Hungary

[Released to the press July 7]

Following is the substantive portion of a note which the American Chargé d'Affaires in Budapest, Gerald A. Mokma, on instructions from the Department has communicated to the Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs in reply to the Hungarian Government's note of July 2, which alleged improper activities on the part of officers of the American Legation in Hungary:

The Government of the United States categorically rejects the allegations directed against the Legation of the United States and members of its staff by the Hungarian Government in its note of July 2 and regards the demands put forward by the Hungarian Government on the basis of these charges as arbitrary and unwarranted. The activities of the United States Legation in Hungary have been legitimate in every respect and in full conformity with international diplomatic practice. The United States Government concludes, therefore, that the conduct of United States Legation officials has been called into question only to serve the propaganda aims of the Hungarian Government.

In the view of the United States Government, the proceedings in the trial of Archbishop Grösz

establish nothing except the fact that the Hungarian authorities are continuing by ruthless and unconscionable measures to terrorize the Hungarian people into mute submission to the existing regime and its totalitarian program. In this instance, as on many past occasions, the Hungarian Government has contrived a tissue of falsehoods in a brazen though futile attempt to justify before the world its continuing campaign to crush all dissent and to suppress the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens. It is also evident that the Hungarian note of July 2 reflects the extreme annoyance of the Hungarian Government that the Hungarian people, despite unending Communist propaganda and repression, continue to maintain their feelings of deep friendship for the United States as well as their firm confidence that the United States Government will not cease to concern itself with their tragic plight.

Without accepting or crediting in any way the preposterous charges which the Hungarian Government has advanced, the United States Government has taken the decision to discontinue certain cultural and informational activities mentioned in the Hungarian Government's note, since it is clear that the Hungarian Government has rendered impossible the maintenance of open and normal contacts and the free exchange of ideas and information between the two peoples. The United States Government believes, however, that the attitude of the Hungarian Government in this regard will be viewed with deep resentment and regret by the Hungarian people, who have shown a great interest in cultural contacts with the people of the United States and who are fully aware that this policy of the Hungarian Government is aimed at further isolating them from the free world. By its behavior in this matter, the Hungarian Government has effectively demonstrated before the entire world that it dare not tolerate, even to a limited degree the exercise of freedom of opinion.

Italy Cooperates In Defense Effort

[Released to the press June 30]

Arrangements have been made with the Italian Government through Ambassador James C. Dunn at Rome, to facilitate the movement across Italy of supplies for United States forces in Europe. These supplies will move through the Port of Leghorn and across Italy by rail.

For the purpose of assisting in this movement of supplies a detachment of technical personnel from United States forces will be stationed in Leghorn. The conclusion of this arrangement is another demonstration of Italy's cooperation in the mutual defense within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty.

U.S.S.R. and Satellites Denied Import Tariff Concessions

[Released to the press July 6]

Sections 5 and 11 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which was signed recently by President Truman, requires the President, as soon as practicable, to take action to deny the benefits of trade agreement concessions to imports from the U.S.S.R. and its satellites and to prevent the importation of certain furs from the U.S.S.R. and Communist China. The Department of State accordingly delivered to the Soviet Embassy on June 23, 1951, a note giving notice, according to provisions of the agreement, of the termination of the commercial agreement of August 4, 1937, with the U.S.S.R. as renewed by the exchange of notes signed on July 31, 1942. The agreement will terminate 6 months from the date of notice of intention to terminate. On June 27 similar action was taken to terminate the provisional commercial agreement of August 20, 1930, with Rumania, which provides for a 30-day notification of intention to terminate.

A request to notify the Bulgarian Government of termination of the provisional commercial agreement of August 18, 1932, with Bulgaria has been conveyed to the Government of Switzerland. This procedure is being followed in view of the suspension of relations between the United States and Bulgaria in February 1950. The agreement with Bulgaria provides for advance notice of three months for denunciation.

With Hungary and Poland, the most-favored-nation provisions in customs matters are parts of broader treaties of friendship, commerce, and consular rights. In the treaty between the United States and Hungary signed June 24, 1925, the most-favored-nation provisions appear in article VII. In the treaty between the United States and Poland, signed on June 15, 1931, the most-favored-nation provisions are contained in article VI. The Hungarian treaty requires that notice of termination be given 1 year in advance; the Polish treaty prescribes a 6-month period of notice.

Notices to modify these treaties by terminating articles VII and VI respectively, or to terminate the treaties as a whole, were delivered to the Hungarian and Polish representatives in Washington on July 5, 1951. It is also anticipated that the President will promptly take action to set in motion the operation of section 5 (denial of tariff concessions) of the newly enacted Trade Agreements Extension Act in the case of satellite countries and areas with which the United States has no commercial agreement, as well as section 11 (fur embargo) with respect to Communist China.

Texts of the notes to the U.S.S.R., Rumania, Hungary, and Poland follow (text of the note to Bulgaria will be released when notification of

delivery has been received from the Government of Switzerland):

Note to U.S.S.R. of June 23:

SIR:

I refer to the agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, effected by exchange of notes at Washington on July 31, 1942, which agreement continued in force the agreement of August 4, 1937, regarding commercial relations.

In accordance with the procedure prescribed in the above-mentioned notes of July 31, 1942, the Government of the United States of America gives notice hereby of its desire that the agreement be terminated, and, notice having thus been given, the agreement of August 4, 1937, as renewed and continued in force, will terminate six months from this date.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

MR. BORIS I. KARAVAEV,
*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Note to Rumania of June 27:

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to the provisional commercial agreement between the United States of America and Rumania, signed at Bucharest on August 20, 1930.

In accordance with the procedure prescribed in the above-mentioned agreement, the Government of the United States of America gives notice hereby of its intention that the agreement be terminated, and, notice having thus been given, the agreement of August 20, 1930 will terminate thirty days after the date of this note.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

The Honorable
MIHAI MAGHERU,
Minister of the Rumanian People's Republic.

Note to Hungary of July 5:

SIR:

Pursuant to Article XXV of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States of America and Hungary signed at Washington on June 24, 1925, I wish to propose modification of the Treaty by the termination of Article VII.

If this proposal is acceptable to the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the modification suggested will be considered effective on the date of the acceptance.

If, however, it should not be possible to reach

agreement with respect to the proposed modification of the Treaty, it is considered necessary that the Treaty terminate in its entirety. Therefore, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article XXV of the Treaty, the Government of the United States of America gives notice that, in the absence of agreement to the proposed modification, the Treaty will, pursuant to that Article, terminate one year from the date of this note.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

Mr. LAJOS NAGY,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim
of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Note to Poland of July 5:

SIR:

Pursuant to Article XXX of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States of America and Poland signed at Washington on June 15, 1931, I wish to propose modification of the Treaty by the termination of Article VI.

If this proposal is acceptable to the Government of Poland, the modification suggested will be considered effective with respect to territory to which the treaty may be applicable on the date of the acceptance.

If, however, it should not be possible to reach agreement with respect to the proposed modification of the Treaty, it is considered necessary that the Treaty terminate in its entirety. Therefore, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article XXX of the Treaty, the Government of the United States of America gives notice that, in the absence of agreement to the proposed modification, the Treaty will, pursuant to that Article, terminate six months from the date of this note, with respect to territory to which the treaty may be applicable.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

Mr. TADEUSZ JAWORSKI,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Poland.

Export-Import Bank Bolsters ECA Aid to Philippines

[Released to the press June 16]

The American Embassy in Manila announced today that it delivered a note to the Philippine Government stating that the Export-Import Bank of Washington is, in further implementation of the Bell Mission recommendations,¹ prepared to enter into discussions with the Philippine Government

looking toward the establishment of credits for productive projects in the Philippines. The Export-Import Bank loan operations will be most closely integrated and coordinated with the ECA aid program and will together comprise a single integrated and coordinated program of U. S. aid to the Philippine Government designed to help build economic strength in the Philippines and assist in meeting the needs and aspirations of the Philippine people.

The aid program begun by the United States Government on April 6, 1951, was of an interim character designed to promote the economic strengthening and betterment of the Philippines. That program, for which 15 million dollars has already been allocated, resulted from the substantial implementation by the Philippine Congress of the Quirino-Foster Agreement and from the recommendations of the U. S. Economic Survey Mission in September 1950. The President of the United States in his message to Congress on May 24, 1951, on foreign aid requested funds which would make it possible for the ECA to make additional grants to the Philippine Government in fiscal year 1952 for the purpose of substantially expanding the initial program already started in the Philippines.

It is expected that the Export-Import Bank will send representatives to the Philippines to investigate and develop specific loan proposals by the Philippine Government. The full text of the note delivered by the American Embassy to the Philippine Government is as follows:

The economic aid program launched by the United States Government on April 6, 1951, was of an interim character designed to promote the economic strengthening and betterment of the Philippines until the United States Congress could be asked for authority to establish an enlarged program of financial and technical aid. This program, for which 15 million dollars has already been allocated, proceeded from the substantial implementation by the Philippine Congress of the Quirino-Foster Agreement of November 1950, and from the earlier recommendations of the U. S. Economic Survey Mission in September 1950.

In further implementation of the Quirino-Foster Agreement (a) the President of the United States in his message to the Congress on May 24, 1951, on foreign aid, has requested funds which would make possible additional grants in fiscal year 1952, for the purpose of substantially expanding the initial program already started in the Philippines by the Economic Cooperation Administration; and (b) the Export-Import Bank of Washington is prepared to enter into discussions with representatives of the Philippine Government looking toward the establishment of credits for productive projects in the Philippines.

In extension of grant and loan assistance, the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Export-Import Bank will be closely associated to the end that both loans and grants shall be utilized as part of a single integrated and coordinated program of United States aid, and Philippine Government efforts designed to help build economic strength in the Philippines and assist in meeting the needs and aspirations of the Philippine people.

These actions reflect the confidence of the Government of the United States that continued progress will be made in carrying out the recommendations of the United States Economic Survey Mission.

¹ BULLETIN of Nov. 6, 1950, p. 723.

Africa's Role in the Free World Today

by George C. McGhee

*Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs*¹

I am honored to take part in this—the first Summer Institute on Contemporary Africa to be held on an American university campus. An outstanding and internationally known pioneer in the field of African studies, Professor Herskovits, has for many years attracted to Northwestern University African specialists from all over the world, to concentrate on that fabulous area lying south of the Sahara Desert. In turn, he has sent his graduate students to various parts of Europe and Africa to undertake field studies. The Department of State is pleased to have the opportunity to cooperate in some of these endeavors through the Smith-Mundt, Fulbright, and Point Four programs. It welcomes the opportunity of sending some of its own personnel to Evanston this summer to participate in this Institute, and to exchange views with others who have gathered here to advance knowledge and understanding of the vast African Continent.

For my brief talk this evening, I will offer an analysis of the role that Africa plays in the free world today and then discuss what the free world is doing for Africa—in particular what the United States is doing to assist in the development of that Continent in concert with the metropolitan powers.

Africa today remains oriented toward the free world both economically and politically, but we must not make light of the difficulties which face us—the peoples of the free world—if it is to remain so oriented. Communism as such appears to have made no substantial progress in the area, but continuation of this state of affairs cannot be taken for granted. Recent developments have focused attention on Africa's increasingly important role in global affairs. It provides a sizable proportion of the strategic materials now required by the Western powers, including such minerals as copper, chrome, cobalt, manganese, bauxite, as-

bestos, tin, industrial diamonds, and uranium. It also provides rubber, sisal, hardwoods, hides, fats, and oils.

Since three-fourths of the Continent's inhabitants are under European control, and the sovereign countries of Africa are allied both economically and politically with Europe and the United States, Africa is firmly associated with the free world. The Europeans regard their African territories as essential to their economic well-being, their military security, and their political position in the world community. Since the Second World War, Africa's importance to them has been greatly enhanced.

A Fertile Field for Communism

The Soviet rulers have also become increasingly aware of the importance of Africa to the free world and are accelerating their efforts to weaken European prestige and control with the hope of ultimately including the African territories in the Soviet bloc. In Africa there is fortunately time to apply preventive rather than curative methods against communism. But, as Elspeth Huxley recently pointed out: "We run a race with time, on the one hand, our good intentions, our needs, and our resolve to remake and enlighten, and, on the other hand, the natural and gathering impatience of the half-educated, fed on the vapor of our own philosophy—to be done with an alien ruler."

Conditions exist in many parts of Africa which could well play into the hands of Communist agitators—low standards of living, attitudes of white supremacy, and disintegration of tribal authority. In the war of propaganda and diplomacy which the Soviets are waging throughout the world, the central purpose is to destroy the unity of the free world, to pit against each other Americans, Europeans, Asians, and Africans. Soviet propagandists accuse Americans and Europeans of talking

¹ Address made at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., on June 27 and released to the press on the same date.

of democracy and liberty and yet confining their application to a small minority. The Russians accuse the West of preaching justice and practicing inequality, leaving masses of people in poverty. Russia exploits grievances and poverty, incites resistance to authority, and encourages class and race hatred.

While the Russians have not attempted to establish states in Africa based on Communist ideology, they desire to disrupt the existing governments and create revolutionary conditions which would, if successful, react unfavorably on Europe. Communists in Africa infiltrate wherever possible into labor unions and nationalist movements. They attempt to subvert to Communist ends, movements sincerely designed to improve the position of the African.

In meeting the Soviet threat in Africa, the Department of State attempts to expose Communist lies and to reveal the true nature of "Soviet imperialism." We point out that no nation in modern times has annexed so much territory, or extended its ruthless imperialistic control over so many of her neighbors, as has Russia since the end of the Second World War; that since 1939 the Soviet Union has actually annexed 264,000 square miles of new territory with more than 24 million people. Russia rules with an iron hand over nine supposedly sovereign European states, not counting her dictatorial occupation of Eastern Germany and her interference in Chinese affairs.

We point out Russia's duplicity in posing as the champion of all colonial peoples while she herself rejects all moral and ethical standards in her treatment of peoples under her control; that between 3 and 4 million human beings are in Russian concentration camps; and that slave labor forms the very foundation of the Soviet economy.

Russia is herself an empire, and Russia's treatment of minorities living within that empire is well known. In 1946, for example, one-half million Moslems living in the Caucasus, Crimea, and Volga areas were exiled to Siberia. Six thousand mosques and 8,000 Moslem schools were converted to stables, dance halls, and antireligious museums. Wherever Russian communism has prevailed, there has resulted loss of freedom and lowering of standards of living. While Russia proclaims elsewhere in the world the right of self-determination, there is, neither in Russia nor in her colonial satellites, freedom of self-government, the right of peoples to live their own lives—to follow their own traditions.

Preparations for Self-Government

Exposing the falsities of Soviet propaganda, however, is not sufficient. To provide an answer to Russia's propaganda we must reaffirm our faith in the principles of the free world and its way of life. We must show to the Africans and others

that their individual and national aspirations can best be achieved in company with the free world community.

We could do much worse than take the advice of Chief Kidahu of Tanganyika, the first African member of the Executive Council in East Africa, who recently suggested: "The prime duty of European, Asian, and African leaders is to find and develop points of agreement." He added significantly: "We Africans will not be misled by extremists if the mass of the people come to feel that the Africans are being given fair representation."

If a true partnership can be worked out between Europeans, Africans, Asians, and Americans—based on mutual self-respect and understanding and the acceptance of mutual responsibilities—non-Africans will be less apt to confuse the African of today with his unprivileged grandfather, and Africans will not confuse the present-day European with his less liberal grandfather. Justified resentment against the practices of nineteenth century colonialism, tainted as it was with human exploitation and racial discrimination, will be replaced by a respect for the constant growth of international accountability for dependent peoples under the aegis of the United Nations.

Africans rightly insist, however, that words must be backed up with deeds. On the whole, the postwar performance of the metropolitan powers shows that steps are being taken in the right direction. Contrasted with the retrogressive Russian imperialism, in fact, the so-called capitalistic colonialism appears most progressive. Since 1945, countries containing over 550 millions of people have become independent. Six new nations of Asia—India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, the Philippines, and Indonesia—have come into existence. In addition, there are Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel in the Middle East, while Libya, Somaliland, the new states of Indochina, and others are moving forward toward independence.

Immediate independence is, however, not the cure for all colonial problems. The United States Government has always maintained that premature independence for primitive, uneducated peoples can do them more harm than good and subject them to an exploitation by indigenous leaders, unrestrained by the civic standards that come with widespread education, that can be just as ruthless as that of aliens. Also, giving full independence to peoples unprepared to meet aggression or subversion can endanger not only the peoples themselves but the security of the free world.

It is, however, the traditional policy of the United States to support orderly movements toward self-government. We have followed with interest, therefore, the efforts of the various European governments over the years to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the peoples in African territories and the spread of genuine African nationalism. African nationalism derives in part from the acute nationalism prevalent in other parts of the world

and, in part, is a reaction to foreign propaganda against colonialism. It is also derived, however, from an emerging belief that Africans as such must stand together.

Establishing a Constitution for the Gold Coast

Of especial interest have been the recent political developments in British West Africa. January 1, 1951, marked an historic day in the Gold Coast. It may well mark an historic day in Africa. It was on this day that a new constitution became effective in the Gold Coast, establishing popular elections and granting to the African himself broad competence over his own affairs for the first time in African colonial history. This last month I had the privilege of welcoming to Washington on behalf of my government two distinguished visitors from the Gold Coast, Mr. Nkrumah, the Leader of Government Business, and Mr. Botsio, the Minister of Education and Social Welfare, following Mr. Nkrumah's reception of an honorary doctorate at his alma mater, Lincoln University.

I took this occasion to point out to our honored guests that, while the far-reaching developments in British colonial policy had produced misgivings in certain quarters, we ourselves had no such misgivings—that we had observed the efficient manner with which the preliminary stages of this bold experiment had been worked out cooperatively between the British officials and the Africans, and the moderation and sense of responsibility shown by the African leaders since the constitution became operative. I pointed out that we were confident that this significant beginning in African administration would succeed; that it must succeed in order to prove that the African is capable of governing himself. I also cautioned that people were watching with some degree of anxiety, knowing that there are serious obstacles to overcome. Foremost among these will be the difficulty of unifying a diverse people, a people differing in language and customs and in degree of political consciousness and economic development. The boldness of the experiment could only be measured in the light of these difficulties.

Mr. Nkrumah in return spoke feelingly of his awareness of the difficulties and the responsibilities, as well as the opportunities, involved in setting up a new government which he hoped in the not too distant future would attain full dominion status within the British Commonwealth.

Elections will soon take place in Nigeria, and a new government will be elected under the new constitution which will, like the Gold Coast Constitution, represent a significant step in the direction of full self-government. These and other constitutional developments in British Africa offer convincing evidence of a sincerity of purpose in carrying out the long-avowed objectives of British colonial policy of advancing dependent peoples to self-government as rapidly as conditions per-

mit. They represent an incontestable denial of the oft-repeated charges of the Kremlin that the British and other European nations are intent on keeping dependent peoples in permanent subjection. Only by helping responsible African leaders create a state of society which the mass of the people will find infinitely preferable to the alternative offered by the Communists, can the full cooperation of the African be assured to the free world.

Among many of the peoples living in Africa, only slightly touched by modern civilization, the immediate problem is not political status but improvement of health, sanitation, living and working conditions, and education and training in the fundamentals upon which successful participation in government can be achieved.

Within the framework of the United Nations, the various Member nations having overseas territories have assumed specific obligations with respect to the dependent peoples of Africa. They have declared that they "recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount" and that "they accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost . . . the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories." Furthermore, in accepting the doctrine of international accountability they agreed to send regularly to the United Nations information on the economic, social, and educational conditions in their colonies. If one reviews these reports and the huge development and welfare schemes of the various metropolitan powers with territories in Africa, as I am sure you plan to, one cannot help but be impressed with the steps that have been taken since World War II to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the peoples of their territories.

To summarize them only briefly: the United Kingdom has allotted some 500 million dollars under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 to promote the development of the resources of the colonies and the welfare of their inhabitants. By the end of March 1950, 10-year plans for 23 British territories had been approved, providing for expenditures on specific projects of 600 million dollars. Of this sum, about 180 million dollars includes contributions by the territories themselves. Most of the planning for the projects is done by development committees in the territories, subject to over-all approval by the Colonial Office in London.

Progress in Development Programs

Although most of the development programs are heavily weighted on the side of economic development, they also stress education, health, sanitation, water supply, community development, and resettlement of populations in healthier and more fertile areas. Illustrative of the latter is the very

successful Anchan Resettlement Scheme in Nigeria, which was accomplished over a period of three or four years after World War II. During this time a native population of some 60,000 living in an agriculturally impoverished area infested with tsetse flies was moved to a fertile region free from the scourge of sleeping sickness. This was no forced transfer of unwilling populations, as is so common in the Soviet Empire, but was carried out in a spirit of mutual cooperation. The Anchan Resettlement Scheme provided new housing, health facilities, a potable water supply, and necessary agricultural equipment for the resettled population.

In the field of public health it may be pointed out that about 3 million dollars was spent in the Gold Coast alone during fiscal year 1949-50 for the improvement of health facilities. A Training School for Nurses and several hospitals were constructed in the Gold Coast during that time.

In 1949-50 appropriations for education in the Gold Coast exceeded \$4,500,000. Plans were drafted for the expansion of primary, secondary, and higher education. Recent progress in technical education is represented by the reopening of the Government Technical School at Takoradi and the establishment of two trade-training centers in 1948-49. Construction of several new technical institutes was started in Kumasi in 1949.

The Belgian Congo 10-Year Plan which was announced last year proposed the expenditure of 500 million dollars for the following main projects: (1) construction of a railway line to connect the Lower Congo Katanga Railway with the Upper Congo-Great Lakes Railways; (2) electrification of the Matadi-Léopoldville Railway; (3) building of 12,000 kilometers of roads; (4) enlargement and reequipment of all ports, both maritime and river ones; (5) buoying of rivers and improvement of their channels; (6) construction of a new airfield at Léopoldville, and seven other airfields; (7) building of four hydroelectric power stations and increase in the power of seven stations already commissioned; (8) building of medical and pharmaceutical depots, building of eight new hospitals and enlarging and improving of 24 others, 14 laboratories, 10 tuberculosis sanatoria, 7 hospitals for the insane, and 6 hospitals for incurables. In addition, there is planned a vast expansion of the elementary and secondary schools, agricultural and professional schools, and eventually a university college in the Congo, establishment of local industries, and development of vast housing schemes.

Similarly, the French Government has begun an extensive development program in its African territories, and is planning to spend the equivalent of approximately 1½ billion dollars on various projects. Schools, hospitals, and roads will be provided to many primitive and backward areas. Irrigation and hydroelectric developments are steadily improving the supply of food and power

in North Africa. In French West Africa, the Niger Development Scheme has introduced the more extensive use of agricultural machinery.

In general, all administrations in Africa have been concerned with increasing agricultural productivity so as to eliminate hunger and famine and to improve the quality and the quantity of the native diet. Administrators in Africa face great obstacles to agricultural development because of irregular supply or total lack of water, soil erosion, and the primitive agricultural methods of the native populations.

By and large, the most concrete accomplishments have been made in the field of transportation and communications. Basic to all other development programs are more and better roads, ports, railroads, telephone and wireless communications.

Various forms of cooperation exist among the administering powers in Africa, primarily in the fields of health, labor, control of animal diseases, soil conservation, communications, and transportation. An international organization responsible for supervising these cooperative activities, called the Commission for Technical Cooperation South of the Sahara, was set up in 1949. Numerous conferences among the metropolitan countries have been held to discuss ways and means of improving health conditions, labor welfare, soil conservation, etc. Many special bureaus exist under the Commission of Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara, which deal with such specific problems as sleeping sickness, education, et cetera.

ECA Aid to African Dependencies

Through ECA, extensive aid has been provided, in the form of both grants and loans, to the African dependencies of France, United Kingdom, Belgium, and, to a smaller extent, Portugal.

Since France has elected to utilize a substantial portion of her regularly allotted ECA program funds for recovery and development purposes in her overseas territories, as well as considerable franc allotments from ECA-generated counterpart funds, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and the large French territories south of the Sahara have been the largest recipients of ECA aid. Altogether, the French have used approximately 285 million dollars in ECA country program funds for territorial imports, and, in addition, about 140 million dollars equivalent in local currency counterpart funds to the overseas territories.

The ECA has also provided considerable aid, through grants and loans, to the African Dependent Overseas Territories from a special reserve fund for overseas development. Up to the present time, the ECA aid approved from this source to British, French, and Belgian territories has come to more than 62 million dollars. Assistance from this fund, which has been more and more closely related to critical sectors in the current investment programs for the overseas ter-

ritories, has been provided in support of a wide range of projects including road developments, improvements in river navigation and port facilities, agricultural projects, power installations where these are required in support of expanding production, irrigation schemes, and the like.

Aid provided through ECA has also been made available in the form of technical assistance. Through May 31, 1951, 49 technical-assistance projects in the dependent overseas territories had been approved by ECA at a total cost of about \$710,000. The scope of assistance thus provided has been quite wide, including surveys of mineral and other resources, engineering aid in planning transportation routes, and recommendations for health-control measures. In the handling of these projects, ECA has emphasized continuously the importance of transfer of "know-how" to local technicians in order that the benefits of the assistance provided may be permanent in character.

Additional Assistance Through Point Four

While ECA has given substantial assistance to the dependent overseas territories in Africa, little or no aid has been extended to the neighboring independent countries. The Point Four agreements which have been signed with Liberia, Libya, Eritrea, and Ethiopia will tend to fill this gap.

The Republic of Liberia was the first of the independent countries to sign a Point Four agreement with the United States. Liberia has, of course, received considerable technical and financial aid from the United States over a long period, which has contributed to the great progress made in Liberia in the last 10 years. The U. S. Navy, with the use of lend-lease funds made available during World War II, constructed a 20-million-dollar port at the capital city of Monrovia which is supporting Liberia's economic expansion. The cost of this port is, incidentally, being repaid the United States from port revenues. An airfield and several roads were also constructed during the war by the U.S. Army.

U.S. aid to Liberia has not been confined to wartime efforts, however. Since 1944 we have had an Economic Mission in Liberia. The Mission has conducted surveys of the mineral and agricultural resources of Liberia, leading to the development of many of these resources on a scale never previously known in that nation.

The U.S. Public Health Service has also had a mission in Liberia since 1944. The mission has established a school of nursing, has trained laboratory technicians, helped in a malaria-control program, and done valuable studies of tropical diseases. In addition to these missions, the United States is helping in the development of Liberia through the instrument of the Export-Import Bank and the Point Four Program.

The Liberian Point Four Program was designed to coincide with a proposed Liberian Government 5-year program for economic development. The number of technicians already assigned to Liberia is the largest of any country participating in the Point Four Program. Projects in operation include development and improvement of Liberian agriculture, public health, education, public works and government services. The program for fiscal 1951 had a budget of \$765,000 from Point Four funds. The Liberian Government agreed to allocate 20 percent of its annual revenue, which should exceed 7 million dollars, to the program.

The projects under Point Four for Ethiopia, Libya, and Eritrea are still in the planning stages but will include agricultural, educational, rural development, and transportation undertakings which will enable these countries to improve the standard of living of their peoples and will make it possible for them to play an increasingly significant role in the community of free nations.

Evidence of Cooperative Activity

From the foregoing, it may be seen that there is today a vast ferment of cooperative activity in the development of Africa. It will be effective only if all concerned have an appreciation of certain basic facts. Europeans and Americans having responsibilities in Africa must clearly recognize that there is no short and easy path to economic development which ignores the social complex and the psychological needs of African society. The African peoples must realize that if social and economic evolution is to become integrated effectively into African life, then they themselves must be prepared to assume a large share of the burden and responsibilities which it involves. Both African and non-African must realize that each has a separate but valuable contribution to make in the development of this vast Continent, and that maximum results will be obtained only by combining the African peoples' traditional and intuitive knowledge of their country with the European and American heritage of scientific and industrial advance.

The new era of progress and growing independence which has started in Africa with the help of the free nations of the world stands out in bold contrast to the dark spirit of reactionary colonialism which animates Russian expansionist philosophy. The peoples of Africa must realize that the greatest danger to the full realization of their economic, social, and spiritual development lies in the menace of Communist imperialism, which threatens the security of the entire free world and assures for the Africans as colonial peoples—not self-government but a dark future of political and cultural enslavement.

Further Expansion of VOA Programs

[Released to the press June 23]

The Voice of America will step up its campaign of truth to the Soviet Union with the inauguration Sunday, June 24, of daily broadcasts in Tatar, Turkestani, Azerbaijani, and Armenian. New programs also will be initiated on the same date in Malayan and Burmese.

Translated statements by Vice President Barkley will be broadcast in the opening Malayan and Burmese programs, and statements by Secretary Acheson, translated into each of the languages, will be used in all six of the inaugural programs. The Burmese broadcast also will include a statement by James Barrington, Burmese Ambassador to the United States, and the Armenian program will include a sermon by the Rev. M. Manigian, oldest Armenian minister in the United States.

The new daily 15-minute programs to the Soviet Union will be beamed from transmitters in the United States, with simultaneous relays by broadcasting facilities at Munich and Tangier, on the following schedule: Tatar, 9:30 a.m., e.d.t. (5:30 p.m. area time); Turkestani, 9:45 a.m., e.d.t. (6:45 p.m., area time); Azerbaijani, 10 a.m., e.d.t. (6 p.m., area time); Armenian, 10:45 a.m., e.d.t. (6:45 p.m., area time). The new programs will supplement broadcasts already being beamed to listeners in the Soviet Union in Russian, Ukrainian, and Georgian.

Additional coverage to Soviet-controlled areas has recently been initiated in Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian broadcasts.

The daily 15-minute Malayan and Burmese programs will be broadcast from stateside transmitters with simultaneous relay by Manila and Honolulu. The schedule will be: Malayan, 9:30 a.m., e.d.t. (9 p.m., area time); Burmese, 9:45 a.m., e.d.t. (8:15 p.m., area time).

All of the new programs will feature news and commentary.

Also on June 24, the Voice of America will add daily 15-minute programs to the present schedules in Italian and Turkish. This will increase the Italian language output to one hour and 25 minutes daily and the Turkish language output to one hour daily.

The additions will increase the total output of the Voice of America to more than 48 program hours daily in 45 language services and will complete the programing expansion for the current fiscal year, which began with a total of 29 program hours in 24 languages.

SOVIET MOSLEM BROADCASTS

Statement by Secretary Acheson

I am very happy to have this opportunity to say a few words to the Moslem peoples of the Soviet Union. For some while now, the Voice of America has been bringing its message of truth and liberty to the peoples of the free world including Islamic peoples of Asia and Africa. Today, we are proud to broadcast to the Tatar, the Azerbaijani, and the Turkestani peoples in the U.S.S.R. who for more than three decades have been denied access to the truth by the Communists.

We Americans admire the brave manner in which all the peoples of the Soviet Union including the Tatars, the Azerbaijanis, and the Turkestanis are striving to maintain their religions, their traditions, their own way of life, despite the efforts of the Communist regime to replace religion with godlessness, to replace the glorious histories of the peoples of the Soviet Union with the false folklore of Stalinism.

The people of the United States have a friendly regard for the Moslem peoples of the U.S.S.R. The proud history of the Tatars of the Volga, who have maintained their ancient culture and traditions despite all obstacles; the brave Azerbaijanis and other mountain people of the Caucasus whose centuries-old struggle for their human rights has provided some of history's most glorious pages; the peoples of Turkestan whose ancient cities of Bokhara, Samarkand, Merv, and Tashkent represent monuments of a lofty culture; these, like the other God fearing peoples of the Soviet Union, are regarded by us Americans as

staunch pillars against atheistic, materialistic tyranny.

The Voice of America will henceforth bring you in your own languages the truth which the Communists fear and try to keep from you. We shall tell you what is happening in the free world and particularly in those regions of the free world linked with you by religion, tradition, and culture. We shall keep you informed of the aggressive actions of those disturbing world peace. We shall tell you how free men are standing firm against the further spread of despotism.

As I said last month to the people of Georgia, the goal of the American people and their Government is a peaceful world where all men can live and work freely and happily, without want or fear and with the right to worship God in their own way. This is our vision of the future; we invite you to share it.

I extend to you Moslems of the Soviet Union, in the name of the American people, our sincere, friendly greetings.

SOVIET ARMENIAN PROGRAM

Statement by Secretary Acheson

I am happy to have this opportunity to say a few words to the people of Soviet Armenia. Here in the United States, a quarter of a million American citizens of Armenian origin are living proof of the magnificent character and spirit of this virile race. Among the leaders in American life today we find such names as Saroyan, Mamoulian, and Kazanjian; men who have contributed much to the cultural and scientific progress of modern America. Working under conditions of freedom and equality, these and other Americans of Armenian origin have shown that the same people who produced such luminaries in the fields of art and literature as Mesrop, Mashtots, and Mofses Khorenadzi can contribute in every field of endeavor.

Although not many Americans have had the good fortune of visiting Armenia, your land and people are well known to us. We admire the brave manner, in which you, like the other peoples of the Soviet Union, have succeeded in preserving your national personality, your ancient traditions, and your will to stand up for your human rights. You are known to us as a people who early adopted Christianity and maintained a Christian culture and civilization through the ages. You, like the other God fearing peoples of the Soviet Union, are regarded by us Americans as staunch pillars against atheistic, materialistic tyranny.

The Voice of America will, henceforth, bring you in the Armenian language the truth of what is happening in the outside world, the truth which the Communists are trying to keep from you. We

shall keep you informed of the aggressive actions of those disturbing world peace. We shall tell you how free men are standing firm against the further spread of despotism.

The ultimate goal of the American people and their Government is a peaceful world where all men can live and work in freedom, without want or fear, with the right to worship God in their own way.

This is America's vision of the future. We are confident the people of Soviet Armenia share it.

I extend to you Armenians in the name of the American people, our sincere and friendly greetings.

MALAYAN PROGRAM

Statement by Secretary Acheson

I am happy to greet the people of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya today on this new program of the Voice of America in the Malay language. Through these daily broadcasts we hope to strengthen the friendship that has existed between us for so many years. The people of the United States welcome this opportunity to share our ideas and ideals with you in Singapore and in the Federation of Malaya.

The part Malaya is taking in the free world struggle to preserve the peace and independence of all people is a bright ray of hope in these dark hours. Your courageous efforts in combating communism on the home front and the words and deeds of your leaders are living proof of your determination to build a world in which all peoples can enjoy peace and freedom.

As you listen to this new program and hear the voices of both American and Malayan friends, we hope it will serve to remind you of American friendship for Malaya and Singapore and of our common aims and hopes.

Statement by Vice President Barkley

This is the first broadcast of the Voice of America to the people of Singapore and Malaya. I send you greetings from the American people.

We in the United States are learning more and more each day about Southeast Asia. It is our hope that these Voice of America broadcasts, which you will hear each day, will tell you something about us. I hope that this new avenue for the transmission of information and knowledge will strengthen the ties of Malayan-American friendship, and that we may better work together for our mutual desire of peace in the world.

Statement by Assistant Secretary Rusk

I am happy to be able to speak to you today on this first Voice of America broadcast in Malay to Singapore and the Federation of Malaya.

The daily broadcasts which will follow will be dedicated, above all, to reporting the facts in the world situation. I hope that these broadcasts will prove to be not merely a message from the United States to you but will stimulate the exchange of knowledge and ideas between us.

We in America have learned that we live in a world in which each is dependent in a very real sense upon all. We believe that we cannot solve our problems unless men elsewhere solve theirs. We see the single great problem of men everywhere to be that of creating and preserving a world in which all nations can live in peace and move forward to a better life for all their citizens.

I know that these Voice of America broadcasts in the Malayan language will contribute to the understanding and friendship between our peoples which is essential to the great constructive tasks which confront us both.

PROGRAM TO BURMA

Statement by Vice President Barkley

It gives me great pleasure to greet the people of Burma today on this initial broadcast of a continuing series of Voice of America broadcasts in the Burmese language.

Through this new channel of education and information, we hope to strengthen the friendship that has existed between our two countries for so many years. The people of the United States are glad to have this opportunity to share our ideas and ideals with you in Burma. On these new programs, you will hear from both Burmese and American friends, and it is my hope that the friendship for Burma, which is so pronounced in the United States, will be strengthened by these broadcasts.

You in Burma can be proud of the part your nation is playing in the tremendous world struggle to preserve peace. Your courage is a lantern of hope in this dark period. We in the United States, who obtained our own independence less than two hundred years ago, can understand and appreciate the multitude of problems faced by a new independent government such as yours. The words and deeds of your leaders are an inspiration to us and to free people everywhere.

Statement by Secretary Acheson

It is my great privilege today to express the good wishes of the people of the United States to the people of Burma on the occasion of the first Voice of America broadcast in the Burmese language.

It is more important today than ever before, for the free nations of the world to have a full and free flow of information. It is essential that the

free world not be divided by barriers between the minds and hearts of free men. It is our hope that these Voice of America broadcasts will play a great part in the elimination of those barriers raised by distance and by the efforts of those who wish to see us divided.

The peoples of the nations of the free world have watched with interest and deep concern the struggles of the Union of Burma to consolidate its position within the family of free nations in the face of adverse domestic conditions. The example of the courage of the people of Burma in the face of these difficulties is an inspiring one. The faithfulness of the Union of Burma to the principle of collective security under the United Nations and to the cause of world peace gives hope and comfort to all the nations of the free world.

It is indeed an honor for me to reaffirm the friendship of the people of the United States toward the people of Burma and to send to you our best wishes for a prosperous future as a democratic member of the family of nations.

Statement by James Barrington Ambassador of Burma

It gives me great pleasure to be here on this inauguration of the Voice of America Burmese service.

It is now nearly 4 years since the Union of Burma entered into diplomatic relationship with the United States. They have happily been years of cordial understanding and cooperation between our two countries. I have been in the United States now for nearly 9 months. During this time, I have come to learn that the people of the United States have a genuine interest in Burma and that they and their Government are solicitous for the welfare and prosperity of our people. This interest and solicitude is fully reciprocated by the Government and people of the Union of Burma. The cultivation and strengthening of this mutual interest and solicitude is of the greatest importance not only for our two countries but also for the world in general.

With every year that passes, science draws the countries of the world physically closer to each other. To maintain the balance of the world, it is imperative that this performance in the physical sphere should be matched by corresponding advances in the political, cultural, and spiritual spheres. In other words, the peoples of the world themselves must be brought closer. Each of us must not only be able to present our own point of view and try to get it understood by the peoples of the world, but we must in turn try to become acquainted with, and endeavor to understand, the points of view of the other peoples who inhabit the globe.

The service which is being inaugurated today is a step in this general direction. As such, I warmly welcome it and wish it all success.

Regional Office of Private Enterprise Cooperation Opens

[Released to the press July 1]

A southern regional office to work with business, industry and other private enterprise in furthering the government's international information and educational exchange program will open at New Orleans July 2.

A branch of the State Department's Office of Private Enterprise Cooperation, the new unit will be located in the International Trade Mart. Vaughn M. Bryant, formerly director of public relations for International House at New Orleans, will be in charge.

New Orleans was selected for this new office because of its importance as a great port and international gateway. It has gained widespread recognition in recent years for its unique and effective international program to develop world trade and understanding.

Edward W. Barrett, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, in pointing out the reasons for the selection of New Orleans for the southern regional office, said:

We consider New Orleans the gateway between the vast mid-Continent area of the United States and the rest of the world, particularly Latin America. Our office there will be able to serve this area, working with private enterprise in the Mississippi Valley and over the South from Florida to Texas.

The Office of Private Enterprise Cooperation was created nearly 3 years ago at the direction of Congress to enlist the aid and support of business, industry, education, and other private enterprise in the Campaign of Truth against Soviet-hate propaganda. A branch office was later opened in New York and expanding activities have now resulted in the New Orleans office and one opened in San Francisco last month.

Today, private enterprise is working in hundreds of different ways with the government in its far-flung Information and Educational Exchange Program. This is the Program with which we are meeting and refuting the Kremlin lies which Moscow is hammering out 24 hours a day in a ruthless war for men's minds.

By throwing its physical, material, and financial resources into this fight, private enterprise here in the United States has made a tremendous contribution to the success of this program already. Cooperation by private enterprise in all phases of our operation has become one of our most important weapons.

We have only begun to explore the possibilities of this cooperation, however. There are hundreds of new ways in which private enterprise can help, and we know that throughout the South there are projects which can be undertaken and carried out which will have a telling effect in our campaign to make friends with the world.

The purpose of private enterprise cooperation offices is to work with groups to develop these projects. No business, school, club, or other organization is too small or too large to help. This is essentially a truth campaign from people to people. We need all the friends everywhere we can get. Moscow would stop us from getting them. We need every citizen to work with us and we want his interest, his suggestions, and his help.

July 16, 1951

Responsibility for Samoa Transferred From Navy to Interior Department

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House June 29]

I have today signed Executive Orders transferring administrative responsibility for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and for American Samoa from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior, effective July 1, 1951.

The establishment of civilian administration in these Island areas is an historic event. It conforms with a long-established American tradition of conducting the affairs of civil populations under civilian authority. It is one further step in the extension of additional civil rights to the Island territories under our jurisdiction. A similar transfer of responsibility from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior was carried out on Guam on August 1, 1950, simultaneously with the enactment of organic legislation for that Territory.

For 50 years American Samoa has been served well and faithfully by the United States Navy, which, as the administering authority, had as its primary concern the well-being of the Samoan people. Since the end of the Second World War, the United States Navy has exercised similar functions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The concern of the Department of the Navy for the well-being of the peoples of these areas was an expression of the interest of the people and Government of the United States in the people and culture of these Pacific Islands. That interest will continue and will grow under civilian administration. The experience of the Department of the Interior in promoting the political, economic, and social advancement of our Territories will serve as assurance to the people of the United States and of the Islands concerned that sound policies looking toward their welfare will be carried forward without interruption in American Samoa and in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

It is a matter of particular satisfaction to me that this transfer of responsibility has been worked out in a planned, orderly manner, in which the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Interior have collaborated through administrative agreements. These agreements, embodied in memoranda which were approved by the President, will assure the people of the Islands concerned of the continuation of their essential services, and will assure the people of the United States of the greatest possible economy and most efficient administration.

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Text of Executive Order 10264¹

TRANSFER OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF AMERICAN SAMOA FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WHEREAS the Island of Tutuila of the Samoan group and all other islands of the group east of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich, known as American Samoa, were placed under the control of the Department of the Navy by Executive Order No. 125-A of February 19, 1900; and

WHEREAS the joint resolution of February 20, 1929, 45 Stat. 1253, provides that until the Congress shall provide for the government of such islands all civil, judicial, and military powers shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States may direct; and

WHEREAS a committee composed of the Secretaries of State, War, the Navy, and the Interior recommended on June 18, 1947, that administrative responsibility for American Samoa be transferred to a civilian agency of the Government at the earliest practicable date as determined by the President; and

WHEREAS plans for the orderly transfer of administrative responsibility for American Samoa from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior are embodied in a memorandum of understanding between the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Interior, approved by me on September 23, 1949, and it is the view of the two departments, as expressed in that memorandum, that such transfer should take effect on or about July 1, 1951; and

WHEREAS the transfer of administration of American Samoa from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior, effective July 1, 1951, appears to be in the public interest:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said joint resolution of February 20, 1929, and as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. The administration of American Samoa is hereby transferred from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior, such transfer to become effective on July 1, 1951.

2. The Department of the Navy and the Department of the Interior shall proceed with the plans for the transfer of administration of American Samoa as embodied in the above-mentioned memorandum of understanding between the two departments.

3. When the transfer of administration made by this order becomes effective, the Secretary of the Interior shall take such action as may be necessary and appropriate, and in harmony with applicable law, for the administration of civil government in American Samoa.

4. The executive departments and agencies of the Government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Departments of the Navy and Interior in the effectuation of the provisions of this order.

5. The said Executive order of February 19, 1900, is revoked, effective July 1, 1951.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 29, 1951.

Text of Executive Order 10265²

TRANSFER OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WHEREAS the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (hereinafter referred to as the trust territory) was placed

¹ 16 Fed. Reg. 6417.

² 16 Fed. Reg. 6419.

under the trusteeship system established by the Charter of the United Nations by means of a trusteeship agreement approved by the Security Council of the United Nations on April 2, 1947, and by the United States Government on July 18, 1947, after due constitutional process; and

WHEREAS the United States, under the terms of the trusteeship agreement, was designated as the administering authority of the trust territory, and has assumed obligations for the government thereof; and

WHEREAS Executive Order No. 9875 of July 18, 1947, delegated authority and responsibility for the civil administration of the trust territory to the Secretary of the Navy on an interim basis; and

WHEREAS a committee of the Secretaries of State, War, the Navy, and the Interior recommended on June 18, 1947, that administrative responsibility for the trust territory be transferred to a civilian agency of the Government at the earliest practicable date; and

WHEREAS plans for the orderly transfer of administrative responsibility for the trust territory from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior are embodied in a memorandum of understanding between the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Interior, approved by me on September 23, 1949, and it is the view of the two departments, as expressed in that memorandum, that such transfer should take effect on July 1, 1951; and

WHEREAS the transfer of administration of the trust territory from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior, effective July 1, 1951, appears to be in the public interest:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. The administration of the trust territory is hereby transferred from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior, such transfer to become effective on July 1, 1951.

2. The Department of the Navy and the Department of the Interior shall proceed with the plans for the transfer of administration of the trust territory as embodied in the above-mentioned memorandum of understanding between the two departments.

3. When the transfer of administration made by this order becomes effective, the Secretary of the Interior shall take such action as may be necessary and appropriate, and in harmony with applicable law, for the administration of civil government in the trust territory and shall, subject to such policies as the President may from time to time prescribe and, when appropriate, in collaboration with other departments or agencies of the Government, carry out the obligations assumed by the United States as the administering authority of the trust territory under the terms of the trusteeship agreement approved by the United States on July 18, 1947, and under the Charter of the United Nations: *Provided, however*, that the authority to specify parts or all of the trust territory as closed for security reasons and to determine the extent to which Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter of the United Nations shall be applicable to such closed areas, in accordance with Article 13 of the trusteeship agreement, shall be exercised by the President: *And provided further*, that the Secretary of the Interior shall keep the Secretary of State currently informed of activities in the trust territory affecting the foreign policy of the United States and shall consult the Secretary of State on questions of policy concerning the trust territory which relate to the foreign policy of the United States, and that all relations between departments or agencies of the Government and appropriate organs of the United Nations with respect to the trust territory shall be conducted through the Secretary of State.

4. The executive departments and agencies of the Government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Departments of the Navy and Interior in the effectuation of the provisions of this order.

The Engineer and Point Four

*Remarks by Dr. Henry G. Bennett
Administrator of the Technical Cooperation Administration*¹

Engineering is a modest profession. It does not shout its accomplishments from the housetops, so that most people are unaware of the contributions that engineers have made and are making to our safety, well-being, and happiness.

Science makes the advancement of civilization possible, but it is the engineers who apply scientific discoveries and inventions to everyday life for the benefit of ordinary people. Dr. Fleming and his colleagues gave us penicillin, but engineers worked out the methods of mass-producing the drug and bringing it within reach of millions of people. Pasteur found how to combat disease with antitoxins, but engineers put those life-saving materials at the disposal of everybody. Edison perfected the incandescent lamp, but it was the engineers who spread light by developing techniques for manufacturing millions of bulbs at the cost of a few cents each. McCormick had the inspiration to build a mechanical reaper that would do the work of hundreds of men, but engineers showed us how to produce these marvelous machines in quantity, so that no one in our country need suffer for lack of daily bread.

Almost everything we see or touch in our daily life is in some way the product of an engineer. Food engineers processed our breakfast food. The clothes we wear are spun, woven, colored, cut, and sewn by processes evolved by engineers. The house we live in was built according to engineering principles. The water we drink from the tap without a quail—and this is one of the few countries of the world where it can be done—is safeguarded and delivered to us by the sanitary and the chemical engineer. The car we drive, the road we travel—they too are the products of the engineer's skill.

When we stop to think of how dependent we Americans are on engineering and how much the engineer has contributed to our modern society, we begin to realize that the gap between our condi-

tions of life and those in some other parts of the world is mainly a gap in engineering skills.

The Point Four Program is designed to bridge that gap by making some of our knowledge and skill available to other people in their struggle for a better life, so it is obvious that the various branches of engineering must play an important part in this effort.

Civil Engineering

One of the major handicaps of the underdeveloped countries is lack of transportation and communications. Take Africa as an example—a continent more than 5,400 miles from north to south and 4,500 miles from east to west, with no through routes, either railroads or highways, for transporting people or merchandise. In fact there are few miles of railroads or reliable highways on the whole continent. The same problem exists in many parts of Latin America and Asia. In some areas the wheel is still unknown. Yet the building of roads is possibly the greatest single means of opening up new regions to development and quickening the economic life of a people.

Under Point Four we are sending engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads to countries that ask for technical help in solving their transportation problems. Often, their surveying and planning paves the way for private American engineering firms to build roads under contract. We hope that the services of private companies will be increasingly in demand as our Point Four technicians point up the need of building roads and show how it can be done.

In Bolivia there is a great potential food-producing region, larger than Texas, lying east of the high Andes. American agricultural technicians are working with the Bolivians to solve the technical problems of growing food, raising cattle, and cutting timber under humid, tropical conditions.

¹ Made before the National Society of Professional Engineers at Minneapolis, Minn., on June 16.

But probably the real key to the situation is transportation to get the food from the fertile lowlands to the food-deficient high plains of the Andes, where the majority of the Bolivian population is concentrated. A highway is now being built by American contractors to connect with a railroad leading to the capital. The Bolivian Government is paying for this, partly with its own funds and partly with a loan from the Export-Import Bank.

Aeronautical Engineering

Many of these countries, although still needing railroads and highways for bulk transportation, have leaped into the air age while still depending mainly on the oxcart. In some countries the airplane is the only means of cross-country travel. They need new, improved airports and all the services that go with air transportation. Aeronautical engineering itself, with its constant improvement of plane design and performance, will continue to contribute to the economic development of these countries.

Nautical Engineering

Some underdeveloped areas possess extensive water-highways—great river systems like the Amazon, which could accommodate far more shipping than is now using these waters.

This situation, it seems to me, is a challenge to nautical engineering. There must be ways, yet undiscovered, for designing craft for more economical and efficient operation in areas where waterways are the main arteries of travel and trade.

Harbor development and dock facilities are also among the urgent needs of many countries that want to expand their foreign trade. When I was in Ecuador recently, the Government there requested the assistance of American engineers in developing plans for opening up the port of Guayaquil to ocean shipping, so that large ships could take on and discharge cargo there, instead of having to stop some distance down the river and use "lighters," as at present. We promptly sent an experienced American engineer to look into the possibilities of that project.

Sanitary Engineering

I have mentioned the fact that in this country we take safe-drinking water for granted. Even in the capital cities of most other countries, the American visitor doesn't dare drink water from the tap for fear of water-borne diseases, which are common in those countries and are a main cause of death and sickness. Many young doctors in the United States have never seen a case of typhoid fever, which used to be prevalent in this country

too. Our sanitary engineers in our public-health services have given us safe drinking water and efficient sewage and waste disposal systems. What has been done in this country can be done, and urgently needs to be done, in other countries to safeguard the health of the people.

Our records are filled with examples of amazing results achieved by American sanitary engineers working abroad. The water supply and sewage systems they have planned and supervised in communities in Brazil, Mexico, Chile, and other countries have brought a dramatic drop in typhoid and dysentery. The draining of swamps, coupled with the application of insecticides and other measures, has brought an equally dramatic reduction in the incidence of malaria, the scourge of the Tropics.

Geological and Mining Engineering

We all know that one of man's great sources of real wealth is the minerals brought out of the ground. Yet probably half the world has never had a thorough geological survey with modern methods. Most people consider Africa a poor continent, without stopping to think of the gold, diamonds, and other treasures taken from African mines.

Yet today precious metals and gems are not the most valuable materials we get from the earth. In the aggregate, the oil and coal extracted every year are worth far more than the gold and diamonds.

One of the greatest needs of many countries is to find and use sources of economical fuel. The baser metals, including iron ore, are essential to economic development. Nor are metals and fuels all we need. I was told recently in Bolivia, where fortunes in gold, silver, tin, and other minerals have been mined, that the Government would like to have a geological survey in the hope of finding, among other things, phosphate and lime that would help the country produce enough food.

Under Point Four, we have geologists in 12 countries of Latin America, Africa, and Asia helping to make inventories of mineral wealth and ground water supplies. In some instances, our mining engineers are helping to work out more economical and efficient extraction methods. American geologists working with Brazilian geologists have scientifically confirmed the existence of rich manganese deposits, with the result that American steel companies are going into partnership with Brazilian capital to develop these deposits. I am convinced that unknown treasures remain to be discovered and mined in Africa, Latin America, and other parts of the world, and that our geological and mining engineers can help the people of those countries find and develop vast new sources of wealth.

Electrical Engineering

Many countries without coal or oil have another great source of energy—waterpower. Civilization really begins with the harnessing of heat energy for the work of man. Human slavery has been eliminated largely because man has found other and far more efficient sources of energy—mechanical power that has enabled our own people in this country to multiply their own physical strength many times over. Our coal, oil, and waterpower have made possible our amazing industrial development, and the same is true of Britain, Germany, and other industrialized nations. And rural electrification has done more to increase our agricultural production than many of us realize.

The same thing can be done in the less developed countries. We know that Africa, for example, has some of the greatest unused waterpower in the world—in the Nile, the Zambezi, and other rivers. The same is true of many countries in Latin America. In the development and utilization of hydroelectric power, America can furnish much of the engineering knowledge to provide other countries with the mechanical energy that is essential for their progress.

Agricultural Engineering

Here is one of the most varied and most promising fields of all. Most of the underdeveloped countries are in the Tropics, where the rain falls in torrents in some seasons and there is drought in other seasons. Under these conditions the nutrients are rapidly leached out of the soil. When we clear and cultivate the land under these conditions, we have to protect it with dams, catchments, terracing, cover crops, and other methods that are well-known. These measures are necessary to keep the top soil from washing away and the plant food from being lost.

The major limiting factor on food production and economic development in general in the semi-arid areas of North Africa and the Near East is lack of water. The people of that area need to store up the water in the rainy season and use it for irrigation in the dry season. The Romans largely solved that problem 2,000 years ago. All through North Africa and the Middle East, we find the remnants of the dams, reservoirs, and canals which in Roman times enabled that area to support much larger populations than can exist there today. We recently made a contract with the American engineering firm of Knappen, Tibbetts, and Abbott to go into Jordan and show the people how to restore and expand these old Roman works so that they will have enough water. The same thing can be done in other countries of that area. It is not a costly process, because most of the work can be done by the people themselves, with local materials.

We have many examples in the western part of our own country of what can be done to bring more land under cultivation by irrigation. I am looking forward to attending the opening in August of the Central Valley project in California, developed by the engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation. This project will make it possible to move water from the shadows of Mount Shasta 500 miles southward to the Central Valley where it is needed to make more land productive. This is a dramatic example of what can be done to increase the amount of land under cultivation.

I want to explain, however, that Point Four is not in the business of building or financing large-scale projects in other countries. We help with the planning and technical direction, but the cost of construction must be borne by the other country with its own money, with help from private investors, or with loans from international lending agencies. Many of these projects can be financed on a self-liquidating basis. At any rate, the cost need not fall on the American taxpayer.

For the last 8 or 9 years, American agricultural technicians, including engineers, have been cooperating with Peru in a joint service under the able leadership of Jack Neale of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. I want to tell you about just one of the things that have been done.

Along the coast of Peru, as you know, is a strip of desert, caused by unusual climatic conditions. There is no vegetation except where the few rivers run from the mountains into the sea, and sometimes even these dry up. One such river is the Piura, in northern Peru. In normal years the farmers in the Piura Valley grow the only crop of long-staple Pima cotton in Peru. It sells at a premium and ordinarily brings in about 8 million dollars a year. But for the last 3 years the river has practically dried up. The loss in the cotton crop is conservatively estimated at 15 million dollars.

Nearby is another river that does not dry up. Agricultural engineers of the joint service made studies that showed that the waters of the constantly flowing river could be diverted to the Piura. This would not only assure a cotton crop every year, but also add another 50,000 acres to the 75,000 now under cultivation. As a result of those studies, the Peruvian Government is now considering contracting with an American engineering firm to construct a short tunnel to save the cotton farmers.

Even more important than bringing new land under cultivation, however, is the multitude of little things which, repeated by large numbers of farmers, are increasing production on the land already in use. These are simple things. In some cases, it means designing a suitable steel plow to replace or supplement an inefficient wooden plow. It means introducing a little better cultivating or threshing implement. We need engineers with

the vision and the ability to work out and adapt these simple improvements that the people themselves can apply with their own resources.

Food Engineering

In most underdeveloped areas, harvesttime is feast time; the rest of the year is hungry time. The people have no way of conserving food in order to tide them over to the next harvest. In the United States, we probably lose 10 percent of our agricultural products through spoilage, insect infestation, and waste. In some countries, the loss must be 25 percent or more. In Africa I have seen millions of cattle, and not a packing plant.

In parts of Costa Rica the farmers can produce two crops of corn a year, but the rainfall is so heavy that the grain sprouts on the stalk, and much of what is harvested is ruined by mold and insects. Point Four technicians there showed the farmers how to build a simple corn drier, which resulted almost immediately in better prices for corn and an increase in production. An expert in milling was brought from Kansas for a few months, and as a result of his technical advice, an agency of the Costa Rican Government has built modern grain elevators, a quick-freeze plant, and cold storage facilities with its own funds. In Peru a fisheries expert from our Department of Interior is helping the fishermen increase their catch. Another American agricultural engineer has helped construct a cold storage plant in Lima that will assure the people a constant supply of fish at reasonable cost.

Chemical Engineering

Closely related to food engineering is chemical engineering, with the contributions it has made to the food industry. Chemical engineers can make many valuable contributions to the progress of other peoples. The insecticides, weed-killers, and the like already in use in our own country, if applied and adapted for use in other areas, can increase the production and utilization of food. I understand that there is a shortage of wood pulp and other material for cellulose products in the industrial nations. Yet in the tropical regions are wide stretches of forests waiting to supply the demand.

Actually, we have hardly begun to assess or use the wealth of the Tropics. When I think of the things developed in our own South, through the work of such men as George Washington Carver, who developed new products from peanuts, clay, and other common materials at hand, I am convinced that we haven't even scratched the surface of the potential wealth of the world.

One of the most intriguing possibilities of all is that chemists will devise an economical, efficient way to purify sea water by removing the salts, and make that limitless source of water available

for irrigating desert places like the Sahara and the west coast of South America. Two things are needed to make this dream a reality: first, practical processes for purifying the water in large volume, and, second, cheap power, possibly from atomic energy or solar energy. We must look to engineering for both answers.

Industrial Engineering

An increase in agricultural production naturally leads to industrial development. But it is a step-by-step process—little industries that eventually lead to big industries. As the people learn to produce more food and as surplus food production frees labor from the field, raw materials for small industries become available, along with the labor to process them.

This is a gap that needs to be closed in most of the rural countries. I referred to the millions of cattle I saw in Africa, without packing plants to process and preserve the meat, the hides, and by-products. The people there, and in comparable areas, don't need large, expensive factories. They need a little local packing plant, a little local shoe factory, a little local textile mill. They don't need vast amounts of capital from outside. They need to *know how* to use their own capital, their own raw materials, their own resources, to produce for their own vast internal markets. An American technician in Bolivia reports that Bolivians have asked him how they might profitably and safely invest a million dollars in local enterprises. There is a job—an almost limitless job—for American industrial engineering in the other regions of the earth.

Architectural Engineering

A house, or a hospital, or a factory, is not just four walls and a roof. It is a product of engineering that plans and constructs each building to serve a particular purpose. The underdeveloped countries need the techniques of American designers and structural engineers. They need the advice of our housing experts. And it isn't just a question of exporting our own designs and techniques. We have got to use imagination and ingenuity in the use of local materials to meet local economic, climatic, and social conditions that vary widely from country to country. In some countries the best material for housing is bamboo; in others rammed earth may be the best answer; in still others, tile from local clays.

This Point Four Program, in all its implications, is one of the greatest challenges to engineering I can think of. Believe me, technical skill by itself isn't enough. What we need is men with imagination and the pioneering approach, men who can translate American engineering into African, or Asian, or Latin American engineering, under conditions peculiar to those areas. We need

men who are willing and able to take knowledge into strange, unknown, untried situations and adapt it to different and sometimes quite primitive conditions.

I think the challenge of Point Four to American engineering is one of the most exciting things that has ever happened to a romantic, though largely unsung, profession.

Point Four Contract Signed With Road Federation

[Released to the press July 2]

Technical Cooperation Administrator Henry G. Bennett today announced the signing of a contract with the International Road Federation for a Point Four cooperative good roads campaign designed eventually to cover Latin America, the Near East, and Southern Asia.

A grant of 85 thousand dollars provided by the Point Four Administration will be matched with an equal amount in equipment and services by the Federation to carry out the initial program, which includes two pilot schools for training operators and mechanics of farm and highway machinery and equipment; the inauguration of "Point Four Fellowships" for foreign highway engineers to study advanced technique in United States universities; and a survey to determine the kind and extent of technical assistance required for a long-range road development program.

The two pilot schools will be located in Latin America. They will be operated by the Federation to determine the best methods to be followed in other countries. The first group of advanced trainees will consist of 11 graduate highway engineers to be selected from various countries. They will study at Yale and Ohio State Universities for 1 year.

The International Road Federation is sponsored by more than 350 United States firms, including oil, automobile, rubber, and construction equipment interests. Its affiliated national good roads associations in more than 30 countries are sponsored locally by industry, business, and agricultural interests. The Federation and its associates will supply technicians, machinery, equipment materials, and space for certain educational projects outlined in the Point Four agreement.

Point Four Administrator Bennett said that he considers the program contemplated "an important phase of the technical cooperation plan we are developing throughout most of the world. It is especially interesting since it includes the cooperation of private industry in Point Four through the sponsors of the International Road Federation. One of the prime purposes of the act

setting up the Technical Cooperation Administration was to seek the participation of private agencies and persons to the highest extent practical.

"Every country today is faced with intricate road problems, and, in those where highway systems are rudimentary, there is immediate need for expansion and improvement to promote satisfactory standards of living.

"Roads and the fullest utilization of highway transportation are not only essential to the development of a country's agriculture, resources, and industry but also to health, education, and the everyday necessities of society."

In addition to establishing schools and providing fellowships, the program will include the production and wide distribution of highway promotional films and literature and the translation and proper use of technical manuals and texts, including standard specifications in highway construction and maintenance.

The International Road Federation maintains offices in Washington, London, and Paris. It is a consultant to the Transport Committee of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and to the transport commission of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Point Four Agreement Signed With Utah Colleges

[Released to the press July 6]

The present Point Four village development and rural improvement program in Iran will be strengthened and widened as a result of contracts signed this week between the Technical Cooperation Administration and the Brigham Young University, the Utah State Agricultural College, and the University of Utah. The three colleges will collaborate in the Iran rural improvement program by providing personnel to conduct elementary education, rural sociology, agronomy, animal husbandry, health and sanitation, and nursing projects. Point Four Administrator, Henry G. Bennett, said:

The contracts with the Utah schools will result in the amplification of the effective work now being conducted by Point Four directly and under a contract with the Near East Foundation.

It is believed that the existing large pool of technically trained Iranians, with the guidance of technicians and materials provided for in these new contracts, can achieve a profound change in Iranian village life.

About twenty technicians will be sent to Iran to become incorporated with the team of experts already in the field working with their Iranian colleagues. They will participate in the "grass roots" method of working which brings modern methods to the villagers in a form readily understood by them and easily adapted to their immediate problems.

Invitations to the University of Utah, Brigham Young University, and the Utah State Agricultural College to participate in the program were issued in recognition of the resource of experience and special competence that resides in the State of Utah. Climatic, topographical, and agricultural similarities in Iran and Utah have encouraged the interchange of specialists and students between Utah and the Near East for many years. The institutions in Utah train the greatest number of Iranian students in the United States in the field of agriculture, and several specialists from Utah institutions served with distinction in the past in advisory capacities to the Government of Iran.

The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture will be responsible for technical guidance to the agricultural phases of the work and will assist in executing the program.

The Utah technicians, some of whom will leave within the next few weeks, are the type of specialists ideal for the job in prospect. They have been trained to meet conditions approximating those they will find in Iran, and many of them have had actual experience with Iranian people. Some of them have even had experience in the country itself. I am extremely gratified to have the cooperation in Point Four of these three outstanding educational institutions in a job which I feel sure will leave a lasting and beneficial impression on Iranian rural life and on its rural population.

Official Beginning of Colombo Plan

[Released to the press July 3]

The Colombo Plan for cooperative economic development in South and Southeast Asia officially went into effect on July 1, 1951. The Government of the United States commends the initiative and the friendly spirit of cooperation which has resulted in a program of cooperative development for a large part of Asia.

While the United States did not participate in the formulation of the report which has come to be known as the Colombo Plan, we are deeply interested in its potentials for genuine economic progress and, therefore, note with particular pleasure the official beginning of the Plan. Since the release of the report last fall, the United States has participated in a meeting of the Consultative Committee on Economic and Social Development in South and Southeast Asia which took place at Colombo, Ceylon, last February.

The United States has taken a deep interest in the needs of the peoples of this area. Recently, we have extended loan assistance of up to 190 million dollars for the emergency procurement of food grain for India.

We have followed closely and sympathetically the effort toward the achievement of economic and social development in the countries of this region. We are pleased to have made some contribution to this development in our programs of technical assistance and other economic aid. It is hoped that such programs as we may undertake through the proposed mutual security program in South and Southeast Asia will provide further opportunity

for cooperation with these countries in their efforts toward economic development.

The Government of the United States looks forward to further cooperation with the countries of South and Southeast Asia in their efforts to raise productivity and standards of living. The Government of the United States intends to effect the greatest possible coordination between the development programs it has undertaken or may undertake in that area and any operative programs under United Nations or Commonwealth auspices. We extend our wishes for success to the countries participating in the Plan and, with realization of the spirit which has brought the Plan to its official beginning, are confident of its ultimate success.

OAS Charter Moves Closer To Permanent Organic Status

[Released to the press by OAS June 19]

The charter of the Organization of American States moved a step nearer to entering into force today when the United States deposited its instrument of ratification of the charter at a brief ceremony in the Pan American Union. The United States thereby became the thirteenth of the 21 American member republics to give its final approval to the document since it was adopted at the Conference of Bogotá on May 1, 1948.

Deposit of the instrument of ratification was made by Ambassador John C. Dreier, U.S. representative on the Council of the Oas, and was accepted on behalf of the Oas by Dr. Alberto Lleras, Secretary General of that organization.

One more ratification, bringing to two-thirds the number of countries indicating their acceptance of the charter, will put the document into force and give permanent organic status to the Oas as a regional organization within the United Nations. Countries which previously had completed ratification of the charter were Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Paraguay. Ratification is still awaited in the final form from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The Oas charter—often known as the Bogotá charter—was one of two treaties and two conventions adopted at the Ninth International Conference of American States 3 years ago at Bogotá. Its provisions include the principle that an aggression against one American state is an aggression against all, and it provides procedures for settling inter-American disputes before they are referred to the Security Council of the United Nations.

Broadcasting Looks Ahead in North America

By Marie Louise Smith

Senate hearings will shortly be held on the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) and the protocol thereto. The draft treaty was transmitted by the President on February 5, 1951, for advice and consent to ratification. It is the third of a series of agreements among countries of the North American region designed to govern the international aspects of standard (AM) broadcasting throughout the region. Its purpose is to enable member countries to make the most effective technical use of the radio frequency bands available for this type broadcasting with a minimum of interference between stations of the several countries. And, most important, it provides a framework of international stability for each country's domestic broadcasting services.

Because of the inability of these countries to work out a mutually acceptable agreement, there has been no formal intergovernmental regulation of standard band broadcasting in North America since the expiration of the interim agreement in March 1949.¹ During this interval, a majority of the countries involved has continued on a voluntary basis to respect the terms of the interim agreement. The new treaty will bring under regulation all unorthodox usage of frequencies and will eliminate some of the interference caused by channel-jumping tactics on the part of a few countries in the absence of a formal binding agreement.

The new agreement was finalized at the third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference. The Conference was held in two sessions—the first in Montreal, September–December, 1949; the second in Washington September–November, 1950.² The proposed treaty was signed in Washington on November 15, 1950, by representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom (for the territories of Bahamas and Jamaica), Canada,

Cuba, and the Dominican Republic. Although the agreement was not signed by Mexico or Haiti, both of which are included in the North American region as defined in the agreement, provision is made in the treaty for adherence by either or both at some later date.

NARBA will enter into force when ratified or adhered to by the Governments of at least three of four designated countries, including Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the United States. The agreement will become effective the fifteenth day after the date on which the third of the necessary instruments of ratification or adherence is deposited. It shall be valid only between Governments which have deposited their instruments of ratification or adherence. NARBA will remain in force for a period of 5 years and if no new agreement enters into force by the expiration of that period, shall remain effective until superseded by a new agreement. Thus, in the absence of denunciation, the uncertainty and dislocation which has existed over the past few years because of the absence of an agreement will be circumvented for the future.

Features in Draft Agreement

Essential features of the draft NARBA include the classification of broadcasting channels and stations; the recognition of the right by each country to permit the operation of specific stations on specified channels; a delineation of the degree of flexibility permitted each country in modifying existing operations; specifications for the degree of protection from interference associated with each station or class of stations; methods of notifying proposed changes to all concerned; and methods for the procurement of facts concerning operations, the settlement of disputes, and modification of the agreement.

In common with earlier regional agreements, the draft NARBA acknowledges the sovereign right of each country with respect to the use of all standard

¹ For background on regional regulation of standard-band broadcasting, see article on North American Broadcasting Problems in *BULLETIN* of Feb. 13, 1950, p. 258.

² *Ibid.*, for an account of the first session of the third NARBA conference.

broadcasting channels. It sets no ceiling on the total number of stations any country may have. However it provides for an agreed system of priorities and engineering standards designed to minimize interference and assure the orderly use of broadcasting channels in the North American region. These provisions are directed toward insuring that the broadcasting operations of any country will be free of interference from the broadcasting operations of any other country. To this end, it sets forth engineering standards to be observed with regard to the operation of broadcasting stations; lists certain priorities to be observed; establishes protection criteria to be maintained with agreed-upon yardsticks for determining interference patterns; and states the procedures to be followed in bringing new stations into being. Each proposed new station is submitted to other countries which are parties to the treaty for technical comment as to whether interference will result from operation of the projected station. If no objections are received, the station ultimately goes on the air. From that point on, the operation of that station must be taken into consideration when considering applications for subsequent stations.

Parties to the agreement are mutually bound to cooperate in the investigation and elimination of objectionable interference. Provisions are included for compulsory arbitration of disputes in the event such disputes are not otherwise settled and for holding administrative conferences permitting frequent consideration of engineering matters and necessary revisions of the broadcasting regulations during the period between plenipotentiary conferences.

A procedure is provided whereby any contracting government may denounce the agreement. Provision is made for the convening of a plenipotentiary conference to be held not later than 4 years after the agreement comes into force for the purpose of revising the agreement.

Channel Station Assignments

The most controversial features of the agreement, and those which delayed its finalization, pertain to clear channel station assignments. These channels had been designated under the original NARBA of 1937 wherein provision was made for priority of use in designated countries to a number of such channels under conditions protecting them throughout the area of the country having the priority. In all, 38 clear channels were assigned: 25 to the United States; 6 to Canada; 6 to Mexico; and 1 to Cuba. In addition to the provisions establishing these priorities for the use of clear channels, priorities also were established for stations on other clear channels, and for regional and local stations. Procedures were set up for subsequent notifications under which priorities for additional stations could be estab-

lished. Under these procedures, new stations were required to protect previously assigned stations from undue interference and, in turn, became entitled to protection from interference of stations covered by subsequent notifications.

Under the new agreement, the United States would retain priority in the use of 25 clear channels for class 1-A stations. These stations serve wide areas at considerable distances from the transmitter location and form the backbone of broadcasting services to our rural population. None of the United States 1-A stations would be required to change its operation. On 19 of these channels all other countries parties to the agreement would protect United States stations to our national borders. On six of these channels the United States stations would receive a degree of protection which, though somewhat less than full 1-A protection, is greater than that accorded any other type of station and would still permit them to render service over extensive areas hundreds of miles from the station. Greater flexibility will be possible in the domestic breakdown of class 1-A stations, at the same time retaining full protection.

It will not be necessary for any United States 1-B station to change its operations. These stations also are intended to serve wide areas through skywave service. Although stations of this class do not receive protection from foreign interference at the border of this country, they do receive a high degree of protection in areas in which their service is useful.

Class II stations operate on clear channels, but their operation is subordinate to the class I operation on the same channel. Under the new agreement, existing class II stations would receive a degree of protection from changes in existing class I assignments and from future class I assignments. To accommodate certain frequency changes in Cuba, which are part of a general reallocation in that country, three United States class II stations would be required to change frequency, with consequent changes being required in their antennas and equipment. On 11 channels, Cuba would be entitled to a relatively high degree of protection from future assignments in other countries.

The new NARBA incorporates a principle long favored by American operators. It provides that no broadcasting station need be protected from interference at any point outside the boundary of the country in which such broadcasting station is located.

Basic Needs of Other Countries

The agreement is a practical instrument for the accommodation of existing and anticipated needs in the tremendously expanding broadcasting industry. While it is not 100 percent ideal from the standpoint of any one country in the region, it represents the best possible workable arrangement, taking into account the existing circum-

stances and the diverse interests which have to be accommodated. In order to secure acceptance by other countries of established United States stations and agreement upon technical standards essential for the protection of the vast number of stations in this country, it was necessary for the United States to accept provisions essential to meet basic needs of other countries. In some instances, this meant less favorable provisions for the United States than were contained in the previous NARBA. The other countries participating in the new NARBA fare at least as well as they did under the previous agreement, and in many important respects their situation is substantially improved. This is particularly true in the case of Cuba and, to some extent, in the cases of Canada, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic. These adjustments were necessitated by changed conditions in the field of standard broadcasting since the agreements of 1937 and 1946, especially the very rapid growth in broadcasting activity in all countries affected during that period.

Adoption of this agreement would provide a significant improvement for the United States over the increasingly chaotic situation which has existed over the last year and a half since the expiration of the interim agreement of 1946. In the absence of a new agreement, this situation can be expected to continue, probably becoming worse. Moreover, relatively few stations will be adversely affected by the terms of the new NARBA. In practical effect, the agreement would make it possible to maintain the same general level of broadcasting service now enjoyed by the people of the United States. Since it would be possible within the framework of the new agreement to effect needed improvement in existing service, the new agreement would facilitate rather than hinder efforts to accomplish such improvement.

The proposed treaty is endorsed by the executive agencies of the government as in the best interests of the people of the United States and of the broadcasting industry as a whole. Under its provisions, conditions of damaging interference to many of our stations will be completely eliminated or greatly reduced. And many United States stations, which otherwise would be subject to a constant threat of interference from foreign stations, will be assured of continued protection not otherwise available. Millions of American radio listeners, particularly farmers and residents of small towns, will get more and better radio reception than they now have. The government-industry team, which represented the United States in the series of negotiations leading to the finalization of this agreement, is convinced that failure to secure the necessary ratifications would perpetuate a situation of uncertainty and possibly lead to further confusion in the standard broadcasting band.

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Syria Withdraws From GATT

[Released to the press June 28]

The United States Government has been informed by the United Nations at New York that on June 7, 1951, the Government of Syria notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its intention to withdraw from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective August 6, 1951. Under the terms of the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement, any contracting party may withdraw on 60 days' written notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Syria and Lebanon, which were joined in a customs union, became contracting parties to the General Agreement after the tariff negotiations at Geneva in 1947. The customs union was later dissolved, and Lebanon withdrew from the General Agreement, effective February 25, 1951. Since the concessions granted by the United States to the customs union at Geneva were of substantial interest to Syria, and in some cases to other contracting parties, there were no changes in United States customs duties as a result of Lebanon's withdrawal from the agreement.

The interdepartmental trade-agreements organization is now considering the question of withdrawal or retention of United States concessions initially negotiated with the Syro-Lebanese customs union, looking to the initiation of consultation with other interested contracting parties.

Any interested person who wishes to give information or present views with regard to this matter should do so, in writing, not later than August 1, 1951. Such communications, of which there should be 11 copies either typed, mimeographed, or printed, should be addressed to the Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Washington 25, D.C.

Dutiable products on which the United States initially negotiated concessions with the Syro-Lebanese customs union at Geneva are: unstemmed Latakia leaf tobacco (tariff paragraph 601); dried, desiccated, or evaporated apricots (paragraph 735); apricot pulp (paragraph 752); preserved chickpeas or garbanzos (paragraph 769); and unground thyme leaves (paragraph 781).

At Geneva, the United States obtained from the Syro-Lebanese customs union concessions, including duty reductions and bindings of existing customs treatment, on various automotive products, machinery and appliances, lubricating oils, certain chemical and pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, and other miscellaneous items. After withdrawing from the General Agreement, Syria will no longer be obligated to maintain these concessions.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Recent International Discussions on Wool

by Nan L. Grindle

During the postwar years the wool picture has developed in a fashion quite different from what traditional wool-market conditions had led the world to expect. Depressed prices resulting from a buyer's market, which had dominated the pre-war scene, were no longer problems, and the U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals, Limited (the Joint Organization), established to liquidate wartime accumulated stocks without unduly depressing prices, had completed a task in 6 years which, it had been estimated, would take twice that time. For the last few years consumption of apparel wool has exceeded current production, but because the supplies held by the Joint Organization filled the gap, for some time no problem was created by the unusually high levels of consumer demand.

By the summer of 1950, however, it had become apparent that the wool situation might soon become critical. To the relatively large mill consumption for civilian use had now been added a military requirement greatly enlarged by the mobilization program. World stocks of apparel wool were at a low level, and only a small quantity of generally poor quality wool remained in the hands of the Joint Organization. As there was little prospect of an early increase in production the world was faced with a situation where supplies would be inadequate to fulfill all apparent requirements. This fact was reflected at the auctions which opened in the late summer in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, where prices were substantially higher than they had been a few months before.

A review of the wool situation by interested agencies within the United States Government pointed up the seriousness of the situation and the need to take steps to deal with it. Since the United States is dependent on imports to meet a large part of its requirements of wool, it was obviously not possible to devise a unilateral solution

to the problem. In August 1950 this country notified the main wool producing and consuming countries that the defense program would involve heavy purchases of wool and that a preliminary evaluation of the supply position indicated the need for special measures to meet this military requirement. If special measures were not taken, it was feared that United States requirements would be met only at the cost of adverse effects on the market and unnecessary hardship to the economies of all consuming countries. Countries with which the United States discussed the question agreed that the facts presented by the United States pointed to the possibility of a serious situation and that international discussions should be held to clarify the supply and demand situation and to consider what action should be taken.

Fourth Meeting of International Wool Study Group

Machinery for such international talks already existed, since the International Wool Study Group had been established in 1946 for the express purpose of providing an opportunity for leading wool producing and consuming countries to discuss the world wool situation and common problems. The Group also had the responsibility of recommending to participating governments possible solutions to problems which were unlikely to be settled by ordinary developments of the world wool trade. The fourth annual meeting had already been scheduled for the fall of 1950, and developments of the past few months gave added significance to the event.

Held in London from October 2 to 10, the meeting was attended by representatives of the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paki-

stan, Peru, Poland, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia. Also attending as observers were representatives of the following organizations: Commonwealth Economic Committee, International Wool Textile Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals, Limited, International Wool Secretariat, and Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

A review of the world wool situation by the Study Group led to the conclusion that although the over-all supply and demand for 1951 would probably be roughly in balance, a supply problem would exist within a certain range of grades. The 1951 over-all supply of apparel wool, consisting of the 1950-51 clip and sales by the Joint Organization and excluding any possible contribution from existing trade stocks, would be 1,954 million pounds, clean basis, an amount sufficient to maintain a consumption level only 90 percent of that prevailing in the first half of 1950. Available evidence, however, pointed to the possibility that consumer resistance to high prices and the fact that the backlog in demand had been filled might well reduce mill consumption below the rate existing in the first half of 1950. Consumers' wardrobes which had been depleted during the war had been largely replenished, and this stocking-up process might well be coming to an end. In addition, there was an increasing amount of substitution of other fibers and use of reprocessed wool. Despite this relatively favorable over-all picture, however, it was recognized that a supply problem would exist in the finer crossbred and medium merino wools, since it was in this range of grades that the principal military requirements of the United States would fall.

The Wool Study Group also considered proposals submitted by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa for a reserve price scheme which was designed to stabilize wool prices and especially to prevent a sharp decline in prices at any future time. These proposals, which would operate in a manner similar to the reserve price feature of the Joint Organization system, would provide for the establishment of a minimum price at which wool would be bought in times of declining prices. When wool prices reached higher levels the wool which had been bought when prices were low would be placed on the market and would tend to curb upward price movements. The desirability from the standpoint of both producers and consumers of preventing unduly wide fluctuations in wool prices and the appropriateness of international action to achieve this aim were generally accepted. Nevertheless, the Study Group concluded that in the near future there was little prospect of a major decline in wool prices and that establishment of a reserve price system would be unlikely to have a material effect on market prices. If at any future time, buying-in operations at reserve prices could be expected to as-

sume substantial proportions it was agreed that there would be full international consultation in the light of any international agreement on commodity policy which might be in existence. At that time further consideration would be given to the question of adequate representation for consumer interests.

Because of the rapidly changing wool situation the Study Group agreed that its Management Committee, which had been established in 1949 to consider problems arising between the Study Group's annual meetings, should meet at intervals of not more than 3 months. It could thus maintain a continual review of the world wool situation, and it was instructed to circulate a report of each meeting to all governments which had participated in this fourth meeting of the Study Group.

U.S.—Commonwealth Wool Talks—London

The conclusion of the Wool Study Group that the gap between current consumption and available supplies would be bridged meant that at that time a complete change in the marketing process was probably not justified. Except under the most pressing circumstances it was natural that the Southern Commonwealth producers would be reluctant to part with the traditional auction system, which in normal times had proved to be an efficient method of marketing the great variety of grades and types of wool. Nevertheless, the Wool Study Group had confirmed the existence of a problem in those grades of wool in which United States military requirements largely fell, and special measures appeared to be necessary to meet this problem. Since government representatives familiar with wool problems were already in London for the Wool Study Group meeting, advantage was taken of this fact to discuss the impact which United States military demands would have on the market. The wool talks included representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the major producing countries of Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. North Atlantic Treaty powers with a substantial interest in wool were kept informed of the progress of the discussions.

The wool-producing Southern Commonwealth countries had earlier indicated their willingness to cooperate in helping to fulfill the military wool requirements of the United States. Discussions held with the Commonwealth countries were concerned with the concrete problem of devising the best method of meeting that part of the United States military wool requirements which was represented by the 100 million pound, clean basis, emergency reserve authorized by the Supplemental Appropriations Bill of September 27, 1950. This emergency wool reserve differs from a stockpile program, since wool or garments acquired under the reserve system can be released for use at any time. Under a stockpile program,

however, wool cannot be released except in case of full scale mobilization. At the time of these international talks no decision had been made to stockpile wool. These discussions did not include consideration of methods of filling civilian and current military requirements since these were to be met through ordinary channels of commerce.

Because it had been indicated that the supply problem would be centered within a narrow range of grades and would not include all varieties of wool, the Australian representatives proposed that a system of preemption be discussed rather than one for allocation. It was considered that the introduction of an allocation system would present many practical and legal difficulties and should be resorted to only when absolutely necessary and after exhausting other methods. The report said that existing conditions did not seem to demonstrate that an allocation system was necessary, desirable or practicable. Under these circumstances the best alternative appeared to be the Australian proposal for a preemption system whereby the three Commonwealth producing countries would withhold an agreed amount of wool from the auctions and sell it to the United States for the emergency reserve.

On October 26 an announcement was made that a further meeting of the five countries would be held soon to examine a system of preemption of enough wool to meet the emergency needs of the United States but not such quantities as would harm the auction system. After calculating the quantities which the United States could expect to obtain from other sources it was estimated that the share of the United States emergency reserve which would be provided by the Southern Commonwealth countries would be less than the total requirement of 100 million pounds. If a practicable and acceptable system were devised the three countries agreed to introduce it with the least possible delay unless some alternative method of securing the United States military reserve was found to be more satisfactory.

U.S.-Commonwealth Wool Talks—Melbourne

Before the U.S.-Commonwealth Wool Talks reconvened in Melbourne, steps had been taken to implement the authorization given by the Supplemental Appropriations Act for acquisition of a 100 million pound emergency wool reserve. On October 20 the Department of the Army, which had been designated by the Department of Defense to procure this reserve, announced that it had requested the Commodity Credit Corporation to buy 30 million pounds of the reserve as raw wool through ordinary commercial channels and in an orderly fashion so as to avoid disruption of the market. The balance of the reserve was to be bought by the Army in the form of wool fabrics. Contracts would be placed with private manufacturers by June 30, 1951, with deliveries to extend into the next fiscal year. Manufac-

turers obtaining these contracts would purchase the wool as they needed it through ordinary trade channels. Since purchases of wool for the reserve were to be spread over a substantial period the total impact would not hit the market at any one time.

At the Melbourne talks from November 15 to 24, 1950, it was agreed that a preemption system could not be of any significant assistance to the United States in the near future. The decision by the Department of the Army and the Commodity Credit Corporation that the use of private trade channels would be adequate to fulfill the emergency reserve meant that no special arrangements would be necessary. In addition, a preemption system could not be put into operation without a time lag, because it would first be necessary to overcome certain legal and administrative difficulties. It was agreed, nevertheless, that at some future time the need might arise for introducing special measures to meet essential wool requirements. Therefore, careful study was made of preemption systems and of legal and administrative measures necessary to implement them.

International Materials Conference

Toward the end of 1950 it became apparent that the wool situation was steadily deteriorating and that market adjustments were not being made as had been anticipated at the meeting of the Wool Study Group. Demand continued to exceed the supply, a fact that was reflected in the sharp increase in prices. By the beginning of 1951 raw-wool prices had increased approximately 100 percent over the past year and were continuing to rise. Demand for wool showed every indication of remaining at high levels for at least several years.

Scarcities were becoming evident in an increasing number of essential materials in addition to wool and were of concern to many nations as well as to the United States. Accordingly, on January 12 the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States announced that invitations were being sent to major producing and consuming countries of the free world asking them to join in establishing a number of international commodity groups. Seven groups have been established, one of them concerning itself with problems relating to wool: The commodity groups, together with a Central Group, are known as the International Materials Conference.¹ The Wool Committee convened in Washington on April 2 and countries which have participated in its work are Australia, Belgium (for Benelux), France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay. The Committee has the responsibility of considering and recommending to governments measures to increase produc-

¹ For an article on the International Materials Conference, see BULLETIN of July 2, 1951, p. 23.

tion of wool and to ensure the most effective distribution and use of available supplies.

Conclusion

Since it first became apparent in the summer of 1950 that the supply of wool would probably not be adequate for all needs, the United States Government has kept the situation under constant review. Developments of the past months have demonstrated that forecasts of inadequate supply

have been accurate and that some international action is probably required to assure fulfillment of the most essential requirements. Producing and consuming countries of the free world have indicated their willingness to cooperate in considering solutions to problems related to wool, and with sufficient determination it should be possible to devise an adequate solution.

• *Nan L. Grindle is an international economist on the Agricultural Products Staff, Office of International Materials Policy.*

U. S. Delegations to International Conferences

International Union of Pure and Applied Physics

The Department of State announced on July 2 that Copenhagen, Denmark, is to be the site of the Seventh General Assembly of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, at which physicists from many countries of the world will have an opportunity from July 11 through 14, 1951, to confer on problems of common interest. The United States Government will be represented at the conference by the following delegation:

Delegates

John A. Wheeler, Ph. D., Professor of Physics, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., *Chairman*
Henry A. Barton, Ph. D., Director, American Institute of Physics, New York, N. Y.
David M. Dennison, Ph. D., Professor of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Harald H. Nielson, Ph. D., Professor of Physics, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
Louis A. Turner, Ph. D., Chairman, Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, Ill.

Alternate Delegates

Karl K. Darrow, Ph. D., Physicist, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, N. Y.
Elmer Hutchisson, Ph. D., Dean of Faculty, Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio
Thomas Lauritsen, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.
John C. Slater, Ph. D., Professor of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

The General Assembly, which is the governing body of the Union, normally meets every 3 years to adopt basic measures for the administration of the Union, to formulate new programs for research in the fields of pure and applied physics, and to review the progress and results of work carried on by commissions established to carry out specific research programs. Of the 15 commissions which will submit reports to the Seventh Assembly, United States physicists have taken an active part in those dealing with (1) high altitude stations, (2) physico-chemical data and stand-

ards, (3) physics abstracting, (4) standards, constants, and units of radioactivity, (5) radiobiology, (6) spectroscopy, (7) symbols, units, and nomenclature, (8) thermodynamics and statistical mechanics, (9) cosmic rays, (10) very low temperatures, and (11) optics.

International Penitentiary Commission

The Department of State announced on July 2 that the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission will hold its final meeting at Bern, Switzerland, July 2-7, 1951. The meeting will be attended by the U. S. Commissioner, Sanford Bates, Department of Institutions and Agencies, State of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J.; and by the alternate U. S. Commissioner, Thorsten Sellin, professor of sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

The prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders—the principal fields of activity of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission since its organization in 1872 as a permanent executive body for the series of international penal and penitentiary congresses—have been matters of concern to the United Nations, in particular the Social Commission of the U. N. Economic and Social Council, since 1946. Because of a desire to avoid duplication of work, and because 18 of the 26 members of the Commission are also members of the United Nations, representatives of the Commission and of the United Nations conducted negotiations in 1949 and 1950 for the integration of the Commission into the U. N. Secretariat. A resolution authorizing such integration was adopted by the U. N. General Assembly on December 1, 1950.

At its forthcoming meeting, the Commission will make arrangements for the transfer of its functions and activities to the United Nations.

The United States in the United Nations

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